

1785-1985 Tomorrow

Best friends Flow Britain's pets keep a multi-million pound industry going... Church finance The rich and the poor... Shooting star Isabel Colegate talks about her book and James Mason's last film 'The Shooting Party'...

Portfolio

The Times Portfolio competition prize was shared by three winners yesterday. Miss Claire Firth of Blackheath, London, Mr Harish Mandala of East Ham, London, and Miss Carol Viney of London each received £266.66. Today's Portfolio list, page 14, how to play, information services, back page...

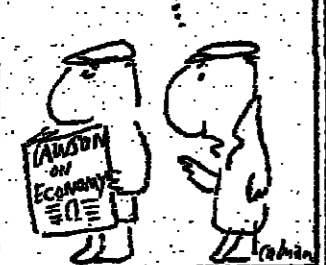
Three held after shop death blast

Police were questioning three people last night after two unidentified men, who may have been burglars, died in an explosion which followed a fire at a grocers shop in Coventry Road, Small Heath, Birmingham. The blast, on Sunday night, caused about £100,000 worth of damage.

Mengele victims tell of horrors

Survivors of the genetic experiments of Dr Josef Mengele, the 'Angel of Death', began giving new and shocking evidence of their experiences before a public tribunal in Jerusalem.

I could tell him a thing or two about economy...



Loan outlook

Building societies appear unlikely to raise their mortgage rates this week despite the recent rise in bank base rates to 14 per cent.

Unity drive

Leading clergy have launched a three-year campaign for unity involving most of the churches in Britain.

England poised

David Gower steered England to safety in the fifth Test against India in Kanpur yesterday, leaving them poised to clinch the series.

Leader page 11

Letters: On countryside controls from Mr S. Clinton Davis, and Sir Kenneth Blaxter, FRS, legal anomalies, from Det. Chief Inspector S. Hull.

Leading articles: Teachers' pay; Mr Hume and the IRA; Gibraltar; Mr Speaker.

Features, pages 7-10: Police changes in the wind; an expert assessment of the Popicuzko murder trial; Peter Kellner calls for heroin law reform; the Vatican's millions.

Obituary, page 12: Mr H. M. Adams, Mr Ronald Seth.

Computer Horizons, pages 18, 20: How television could come to run your home; big casualties in the micro war; IBM's marketing switch.

Home News 2-4: Law Report 23.

Overseas 5-7: Parliament 26.

Arts 11: Science 26.

Books 12: Show reports 28.

Bridge 12: Sport 21-23.

Business 14-16: TV & Radio 27.

Church 12: Theatres, etc 27.

Crossword 28: Weather 28.

Diary 10: Wills 12.

Board dashes NUM hopes of quick start to peace talks

The coal board has warned the miners against raising false hopes after NUM discussions with Acas and the TUC brought hints of new peace talks. Another 2,318 men abandoned the strike, so that 43 per cent of miners are now working. But Mr Arthur Scargill said the figures did not represent the surge the coal board wanted.

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board last night dashed miners' hopes of a swift resumption of peace talks to end the pit strike as another 2,318 pitmen abandoned the conflict and went back to work. Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said after a flurry of discussions with the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) and the TUC yesterday that "there is a possibility of resumption of negotiations".

Working miners (Source: NCB)

Table with columns: Region, New faces, Total at work, % at work. Rows include Scotland, North-East, Yorkshire, Western, South Wales, N Derbyshire, S Midlands (incl Kent), and Notes.

Commons stalemate over pits

Yesterday's Commons debate on the miners' strike showed no change after 11 months in the Labour Party's attitude that the blame for its continuance lay solely with the Government, and in the Government's belief that Mr Arthur Scargill was the only obstacle to a settlement. Nor was there any evidence of a weakening on the will of ministers or the return to work in the coalfields continues, to wait for miners' leaders to accept the closure of uneconomic pits.

Reagan's budget under fire in Congress

Congressional leaders from both parties, agonizing over the scale of the federal budget deficit, yesterday declared war on President Reagan's plans for a 6 per cent increase in defence appropriations in the 1986 fiscal year. Republican and Democratic congressmen said they hoped to persuade the President to agree to halve the rate of increase in the Pentagon's record budget of \$31.4 billion (£261 billion) to around 3 per cent.

Judge threatens MP with jail over Belgrano speech

Mr Tam Dalyell was summoned before the Central Criminal Court judge, conducting the Belgrano secrets trial yesterday and warned that he might be jailed if he made public statements about the affair outside court. "If you cannot control yourself for another week, even after this warning, I may be driven to put you where you will have no option", Mr Justice McCowan said.



Showing the flag: A Gibraltarian giving the victory sign as preparations were made for reopening the frontier

Gibraltar party warns on opening

As Spain was preparing to open the frontier gates here at midnight last night, Mr Joe Bossano, Gibraltar's Opposition Leader, threatened to keep up a campaign of popular pressure against any implementation of the Brussels agreement benefiting Spaniards.

The Governor, Admiral Sir David Williams, in an effort to steady Gibraltarians' nerves, appealed to those anxious about the agreement's effects to show patience. "In my judgment, bearing in mind the solemn understanding of the British Government on sovereignty, the future prosperity of Gibraltar will be enhanced by what is happening tonight."

Tripoli detainees' release upset Families condemn plaque date

Families of Britons detained in Libya yesterday condemned angrily Mrs Thatcher's decision to unveil the plaque to WPC Yvonne Fletcher on Friday even though negotiations about the release of the four men were poised delicately. It became clear yesterday that the 24-hour delay in their release was ordered by Libyans annoyed by what they saw as Britain rubbing salt in a wound.

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Go-ahead for paid surrogacy draft Bill

The Cabinet has given the go-ahead to Mr Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Social Services, to prepare legislation against commercial surrogacy for introduction in the present session of Parliament. But before a Bill can proceed Mr Fowler will first have to convince his Cabinet colleagues that it is sufficiently tightly drawn to avoid the legal complications which some of them fear could flow from the measure.

Economy on target says Lawson

Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said last night that the Government's economic strategy remained firmly on course. Mr Lawson was speaking after a day in which a renewed dollar surge had hit hopes of an early cut in interest rates. The Chancellor, addressing the annual banquet of the Overseas Bankers Club at the Guildhall, in the City of London, said: "Interest rates were always conceived as an instrument of policy rather than an objective of the strategy."

Pound loses over a cent

The dollar, the initial cause of the sterling crisis, surged yesterday on expectations of higher US interest rates arising from President Reagan's budget proposals. The pound lost more than a cent to close at \$1.1338 in London, with the sterling index down 0.4 to 71.3.

Pay cut warning to civil servants who lobby MPs

Civil servants have been banned from taking time off to lobby MPs against the proposed closure of a third of Britain's skillcentres, involving more than 1,000 job losses, it was revealed last night. They have been warned that if they attend the union-backed protest at the Commons next Tuesday they will be considered to be on strike and have their pay docked.

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BOS BUSINESS OPERATING SOFTWARE Computer Software Manufacturers to the better household names. Includes a list of partner companies like BP International, British Aerospace plc, etc.

Wealthy invalid was given drugs to make her change will, court told

A couple with no nursing qualifications who set up an old people's home administered drugs to a wealthy resident to make her so confused that she altered her will in their favour, a crown court jury was told yesterday.



To a tea: Mr Julian West and his wife, Halina, with their daughter, Polly, aged seven, outside their tea rooms named as "Tea Place of the Year" (Photograph: Peter Trievnor).

Princess is fined £500 for beating her maids

By Patricia Clough A Kuwaiti princess was given a six-month suspended jail sentence yesterday for beating her two maids in her Bayswater home.

Scientist's worry over breath test 'puff' power

By Rupert Morris Fresh doubt was cast yesterday on the reliability of the Lion Intoximeter 3000 breath-testing machine, by Mr Alan Parsons, a forensic scientist and director of GC Laboratories, who said the harder a person blew into the machine, the more difficult it was to obtain a reading.

Organ donors told of Aids risk

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent People at risk from developing Aids are being urged by the Department of Health not to offer to donate organs, for fear that the disease could be passed to transplant patients.

A taxing shaggy dog story

By Michael Horsnell William of Arcthyon might be past his best, as old English sheepdogs go. He does not chase cats anymore and prefers his owner's settee to a walk.

Straining to find a decent cuppa

By Robin Young Britons no longer seem capable of complaining about the lack of a decent cup of tea, Mr Egon Ronay alleges in his latest publication.

Four arrested in fishing boat raid

Four men were charged with drugs offences yesterday after 60 customs and police officers raided a converted fishing vessel anchored in a remote bay on the west coast of Scotland.

Secretaries of the future

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent Future secretaries will need a high degree of computer literacy and be capable of managerial decisions.

RSC takes play abroad to offset grant cut

By David Hewson Arts Correspondent The Royal Shakespeare Company is to mount an export drive headed by its award-winning production of Nicholas Nickleby to compensate for its effective cut in Arts Council grants.

Big British demand for trips to US

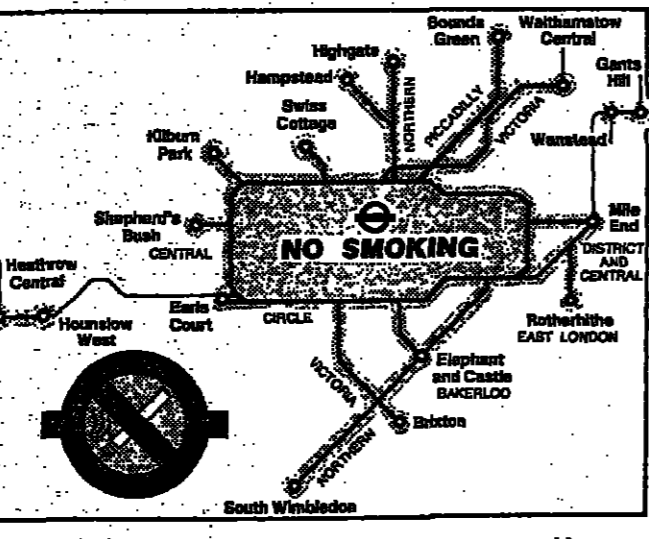
By Derek Harris Commercial Editor More British people want to holiday in the United States than in any other foreign destination outside Europe, a survey indicates, but nearly two-thirds think the unfavourable exchange rate might be a deterrent.

Airline appeal

Highland Express Airways, planning to start a transatlantic air service from Prestwick, was given leave in the High Court yesterday to challenge the Civil Aviation Authority's refusal to grant it a licence to fly to various points from the Scottish airport.

Smoking ban on Tube extended

By Michael Baily Transport Editor Smoking will be banned on London Underground stations wholly or partly below ground from February 17, London Regional Transport announced yesterday.



Although the fire was not definitely traced to a cigarette, the London Fire Brigade urged a wider smoking ban.

Acorn sells computers to Russia

Acorn, British maker of the BBC microcomputer, has sold 20 computers to the Soviet Union, the contract for the 20-station network was awarded by the Moscow Education Institute after the 10-day computer exhibition in the city last month.

Student sues magazine claiming sex libel

An architecture student was "shocked" to find an article about him with a sexual innuendo in the homosexual magazine Myster.

Two students convicted of diplomat's murder

Two students who took part in the killing in February last year of an Indian diplomat, Mr Ravindra Mhatre, were convicted of murder at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday.

Special stamps

The Post Office's provisional list of special stamps for next year includes stamps to coincide with Halley's comet, the Queen's sixtieth birthday, industry, conservation.

Dors house sold

George Michael of Wharn, has bought Orchard Manor, the £250,000 house in Sunningdale, Berkshire, where Diana Dors and Alan Lake lived. The couple died last year.

ONE HAPPY SCHOOL GIRL, 5,000 MILES AWAY.

The Quinn family made it possible. Her name is Peddika Emmmollola. She lives in the village of Banakota in India, the six year old daughter of a schoolmaster.

You can give another child that chance... Send to: The Rt. Hon. Christopher Chasewy, Hon. Treasurer, ActionAid, Dept. D2945, c/o Midland Bank Plc, Box 125, 52 Oxford Street, London W2A 1JZ.



PARLIAMENT FEBRUARY 4 1985

Strike's key issue

Picketing violence

Aid policy queried

No peace until NUM move

COAL DISPUTE

The issue of uneconomic pits had been kept to the background... The Government had dismissed with contempt the prospect of talks as a waste of time...

secretary (Mr Bernard Ingham), aimed at prolonging the dispute... The NUM decided, not by a ballot and now as the facts of that meeting came out...

What price, then, the value of such an agreement? Direct negotiations could have been started last week... The NUM decided, not by a ballot and now as the facts of that meeting came out...

know that no government and no coal board could ever accept that proposal... The NUM decided, not by a ballot and now as the facts of that meeting came out...

Orme: No union would sign away its birthright

Lab, an Opposition spokesman on energy and a member of the NUM executive... I am grateful to Mr Eadie for having confirmed what I said...

Ridley says Bill will improve bus services

The Bill comes forward as proposed it will make a major contribution to rural services and concessionary fares... Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport...

Ridiculous to blame police for violence

There would be wounds which needed healing after the mining dispute... Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General...

MPs attack decision on World Bank fund

The Government's decision not to contribute to the World Bank's special three-year fund for sub-Saharan Africa... Mr Denis Cusack...

More cash for refugees in Sudan

A further £500,000 to assist Sudanese drought victims and refugees from Ethiopia and Chad in the Sudan... Mr Denis Cusack...

Measures to counter action by Scottish teachers

light of the teachers' threats. Following discussions in which the Department has been fully involved... Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland...

EDUCATION

Details of measures being taken by the Scottish Examination Board and the Government to counteract instructions to Scottish teachers by their unions to disrupt certain procedures...

Walker: Nacods agreement available to NUM

without a ballot taking place. Had the NUM acted in accordance with the normal tradition of that union there would never have been a need for any other course...

Building on success

The development of regional airports had become a great success story and they were, as a whole, in profit... Mr Michael Spicer...

INSOLVENCY BILL

Money paid over as a deposit on furniture or other goods should not be treated as a lien in the event of the company going bankrupt... Lord Taylor of Gryfe...

Magistrates see drug case boat

A boat at the centre of an alleged £11 million drug smuggling operation was inspected by magistrates yesterday... The Robert Gordon...

Tax inspectors lured to private firms

It will become progressively easier to avoid paying income tax, according to a survey by the Inland Revenue... The Inland Revenue...

Disposing of four million tons of chemicals

Local authorities and the Department of the Environment are reviewing the control of chemicals and hazardous waste disposal to ensure tighter safeguards on movement... PEARCE WRIGHT, Science Editor, reports.

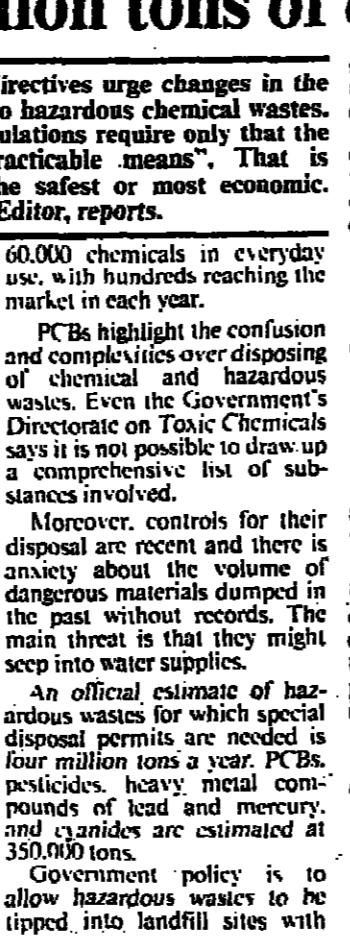
Coping with waste: 2

60,000 chemicals in everyday use, with hundreds reaching the market in each year... PCBs highlight the confusion and complexities over disposing of chemical and hazardous wastes...

Chemical Use Effect

Table with 3 columns: Chemical, Use, Effect. Lists various chemicals like Arsenic, Cyanide, Dioxin, Endrin, Ethylene Dibromide, Heptachlor, Lead, PCBs, Vinyl Chloride, 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid.

Distribution of some hazardous and chemical waste disposal facilities in England and Wales



Special licences about three million tonnes a year being discarded that way

The most toxic 350,000 tons of waste are among the 500,000 tons incinerated or treated chemically or the 500,000 tons dumped at sea... Mr Peter Snape...

Like DDT, which has been banned, PCBs are persistent; hence the long-term threat

The agents in question range from arsenic to vinyl chloride... PCBs highlight the confusion and complexities over disposing of chemical and hazardous wastes...

Seven Britons and a Greek are accused by illegally importing 4.3 tonnes of high quality cannabis known as 'Lebanese Gold' with a street value of £10.8 million

Seven Britons and a Greek are accused by illegally importing 4.3 tonnes of high quality cannabis known as 'Lebanese Gold' with a street value of £10.8 million... The eight defendants are: Geoffrey King...

The rate of voluntary resignation from the tax inspectors increased by 260 per cent

The rate of voluntary resignation from the tax inspectors increased by 260 per cent in 1983 and 1984... The Inland Revenue...

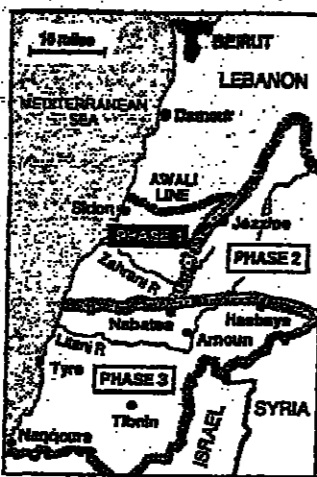
The loss is still relatively low, with only one in 30 inspectors leaving last year

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Israeli general threatens heavy reprisals on guerrillas after pull-out

From Robert Fisk, Tyre

After sustaining 100 guerrilla attacks in only one month - the highest number ever in any four-week period since the invasion of 1982 - the Israeli Army intends to give the offensive against the Lebanese and Palestinian guerrilla bands in southern Lebanon once their withdrawal from Sidon is complete.



Israel's announced three-phase plan for withdrawal from Lebanon. Phase one is to be completed by February 18.

Plain-clothes Israeli Shin Bet agents have already warned several villages outside Tyre that their inhabitants will be "in deep trouble" if there are any more assaults on Israeli convoys.

from Sidon to a line roughly parallel to the Litani River. But a glance at the map has shown every Israeli Commander that the new line, while it is south of Sidon, is twice as long as the old one and still contains behind it most Shia Muslim villages that are such centres of resistance to Israeli occupation.

Only by moving yet farther south to the UN zone could the Israelis hope to lessen the attacks upon them and at the same time control those villages still hostile to their presence.

If this appears to be a simple matter, however, it is none of the kind. A safer Israeli defence line would straggle along the hills south of Tyre, through the centre of the Irish UN battalion area at Tibnin, and up to the ruins of the Crusader castle at Arnoun, south-east of Nabatieh, and then into the Bekaa.

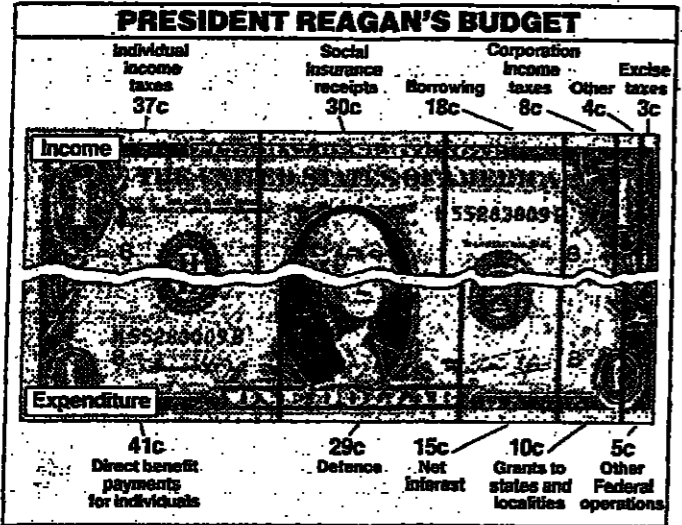
Congress likely to pass bulk of Reagan budget

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Declaring that the "political fogging has got to stop" President Reagan yesterday sent to Congress a \$73.7 billion (\$87 billion) budget for fiscal 1986 which contains a wide range of cuts in domestic programmes while sustaining his Administration's massive defence build-up.

to unleash a new assault by Republican, as well as Democratic legislators on the Pentagon's budget.

Mr Reagan's projections for the next two years also fall short of the goal of reducing the deficit to \$100 billion by the end of the President's second term. The projected deficit for 1988 is \$144 billion.



Paris and Bonn defy terrorists

Bonn (Reuters) - The French Interior Minister, M Pierre Joxe, will visit Bonn today for hastily arranged talks with his West German counterpart, Herr Friedrich Zimmermann, on increasing joint anti-terrorist measures.

EEC to make trade pact with Hawke

A trade "peace" treaty between Australia and the EEC is to be worked out today after negotiations in Brussels between Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, and the European Commission.



Border hold-up: An Israeli policewoman apologizes to troops for searching their armoured car for contraband at Metullah.

West Bank Arab shoots soldier dead

From Moshe Brilliant, Tel Aviv

An Israeli soldier was shot and killed yesterday afternoon in a further escalation of Arab violence in the occupied West Bank.

settlers adequate protection, told reporters his car was stoned in the morning from inside the camp. He said that he and one of the soldiers protecting him fired over the heads of the attackers.

terday, said he did not rule out any legal method in the war against terrorism.

● MOST SERIOUS: The incident was the most serious attack on Israeli troops in the territories seized in the 1967 war since riots in spring 1982, when a soldier was killed in a grenade attack in the occupied Gaza Strip (Reuters reports).

Indian spy names his clients

Delhi (Reuters) - Poland, East Germany and France have been named as countries involved by a businessman described in newspapers as a key figure in the Indian espionage scandal.

Succession race begins in one-man party Tamil Nadu hails ailing victor

From Michael Hamlyn, Madras

A Chief Minister who was carried off to New York with a severe stroke, who has lost the power of speech returned yesterday to Madras with an ecstatic welcome.

They spent the night camping out on the airport road, serviced by hordes of tea stalls and snack stands, by municipal water tanks and portable lavatories (though lack of such refinements has never been much of an embarrassment to an Indian crowd).

But her star has waned. She has been stripped of her party offices, and though she may once have been thought of as a possible successor to MGR, that thought no longer carries any weight.

The talks were arranged after the murders of a French general and a Munich arms executive by French and German urban guerrilla groups now waging a joint offensive, said the West German Government spokesman, Herr Peter Boenisch.

Mr Hawke made Brussels the first stop in his round-the-world tour. He leaves today for Washington, ignoring London.

Mr Narayan is the second of 15 suspects to have made a confession since they were arrested after the scandal became known three weeks ago.

He is a former film star, though the term does not quite do justice to the veneration, awe and plain love which the people of Tamil Nadu, India's southernmost state, feel for him.

By the time the sun was above the horizon his convoy had arrived, and his car was driven up a ramp to a 10ft high dais. There he walked, apparently unaided, to wave and greet the throng with folded hands.

Though MGR has the popularity of a walking god, it is said that this has not been matched by any clear administrative or negotiating ability. His populist measures, such as free school meals for all between the ages of two and nine, have drained the exchequer and enhanced still further his popularity.

The French ultra-left group Action Directe claimed the murder in Paris 11 days ago of M René Audran, the West German Red Army Faction (RAF) for that of Herr Ernst Zimmermann.

Leaders of the farmers' association in one of the resettlement areas in the west of Ethiopia have told the Government that they can accept no more of the starving peasants who are being transported into the district every day in their thousands.

Swiss drivers block border

Geneva - After weeks of trying to persuade their Government to scrap taxes imposed from January 1 on all motorway traffic, Swiss lorry drivers yesterday blockaded the country's main frontier crossing-points, about 40 in all (Alan McGregor reports).

Soviet defector tells of years working for CIA

Mr Arkady Shevchenko, the senior Soviet diplomat whose defection in 1978 caused astonishment, has revealed that he was working secretly for the Central Intelligence Agency for two and a half years before his defection.

Mr Shevchenko, a former adviser to Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, was Under Secretary-General of the United Nations in New York for five years before his break with Moscow and is the highest-ranking Soviet diplomatic defector to the US since the Second World War.

On the way to the US in 1960 accompanying Mr Nikita Khrushchev, Mr Shevchenko heard the Soviet Prime Minister utter threats against the life of the then UN Secretary-General, Mr Dag Hammarskjöld, who died in a plane crash in Zaire a year later.

● ATHENS: Greek police were on the lookout yesterday for a young man of medium height, speaking poor Greek, whom they suspected planned the bomb in an Athens bar that injured 80 people on Saturday (Reuters reports).

In the district of Tadelte, west of Shoa, the indigenous population of 8,000 farmers is already matched by the same number of new arrivals under the Government's scheme to move about 1.5 million people from the drought-stricken provinces of Tigre and Wollo into the more fertile West.

Starving newcomers resented Ethiopian resettlement hits snag

From Paul Vallely, Addis Ababa



very rebellious", said a nurse from Arat hospital, near Welkite, which although about 50 miles away has been given responsibility for the camp.

He returned to Tamil Nadu overnight from New York, and more than 500,000 people stayed up all night to say hello. Buses and lorries brought in thousands from remote districts.

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● GRONINGEN: A previously unknown group, Northern Terror Front, has claimed responsibility for a fire bomb at a police depot on Sunday, its third attack in 12 days.

Local leaders have objected. The programme, implemented by cadres of the newly-founded Marxist Worker's Party, has aroused criticism and suspicion in many quarters and it was probably inevitable that the existing population should have some reservations about the flood of new neighbours.

But many of the refugees who have actually settled in Tadelte seem contented.

Examples, published in the latest edition of Time magazine, include:

● Friends with KGB and Central Committee sources told him of a growing move to remove President Anwar Sadat, of Egypt, "one way or another".

Parliamentary elections are scheduled for October this year and polls show the Peronists lagging far behind President Alfonsín's ruling Radical Party.

Record for West Germany's jobless

Bonn - West German unemployment last month rose to its highest level since the republic was founded, with more than 2,600,000, or 10.6 per cent of the population, out of work, Michael Binyon writes. The Federal Employment Office in Nuremberg said. The jobless total was 294,226 higher than in December, mainly because of the bitterly cold weather which affected the building industry.

UN plea for torture check

Geneva (Reuters) - The United Nations Human Rights Commission was urged by its outgoing chairman Mr Peter Kooijmans, to set up a system to monitor the use of torture against prisoners in readiness for adoption of the UN convention against torture.

Camorra trial

Naples (Reuters) - More than 250 alleged gangsters and accomplices were led into 20 steel cages in a vast, specially built courtroom, the first batch of over 600 to be tried in what is hoped will be a crippling blow to the Camorra crime network.

Watered down

Lisbon - Portugal's Parliament is expected to reverse its opposition to internal security law now that controversial articles, such as searches without warrant, the opening of mail and the tapping of phones, have been dropped.

EEC adviser

Mr Adam Ferguson, a former Member of the European Parliament, has been appointed special adviser to the Foreign Office on the EEC, joining the office of Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State with responsibility for the Community.

Bosses pay up

La Paz (AP) - A 24-hour general strike ordered by the Bolivian Workers' Confederation paralysed most of the country and forced private industries to pay a 200 per cent wage increase, pending a Supreme Court verdict on the issue, ordered by the Government.

Prize fight

Paris (Reuters) - First prize in a competition marking the tenth anniversary of Sahara Libre, the Algerian-based newspaper of the Polisario Front rebels fighting Morocco, is a free trip to the Western Sahara war zone and a refugee camp.

Taylor break-up

Elizabeth Taylor (above), who has been married seven times, and businessman Mr Dennis Stein have broken their engagement, and Miss Taylor has returned her £90,000 sapphire engagement ring, a spokesman for the actress said in Los Angeles.

Chess delay

Moscow (AP) - Organizers of the world chess championship postponed yesterday's 49th game between Anatoly Karpov and Gary Kasparov until tomorrow because new facilities for the match were not ready.

Aids first

Hong Kong (Reuters) - A Hong Kong man believed to be suffering from the colony's first case of the fatal disease Aids returned last year after spending some time in Miami, a health official said.

Murder charge

Manila - A 20-year-old gang leader was charged with the murder nine days ago of Australian missionary Michael Helling and his American wife, hacked to death in their northern Philippines home.

Correction

The international meeting in Athens about the arms race was attended by four of the six principals of what has become known as the "five-continent peace initiative": the meeting did not, as stated last Friday, adopt "four of the six principles" of the initiative.

SPECTRUM

Our reigning cats and dogs



From the pedigree poodle to the humble hamster, animals loom large in family life. Alan Franks begins a three-part series on the pros and cons of keeping pets

It really should have been we, and not the Americans, who developed the dog as the only properly advertised animal...

It should also have been one of our statesmen who came up with the following: "The greatness of a nation, and its moral progress, can be judged by the way it treats its animals..."

The fact is - and we had better grasp the nettle early on - that we are not a nation of animal lovers, any more than we are a nation of shopkeepers or a nation of seafarers. These epithets, which are meant to pin down the soul of a people in a single phrase, do nothing but mislead by ascribing to the whole lot of us the qualities of a fairly large minority...

We are, in fact, a nation of animal owners, the population of which is divided into numerous different "regions" with the largest being the canine one. There are about 6 million dogs in a total of 4.8 million households...

Cat-owners - and there are 5.4 million of the animals in 3.9 million households - are more likely to live in detached or terraced houses and in rural areas. As for the budgie, it is most likely to be resident in a council house, terraced house or flat, usually in an urban area...

These are, however, bloodless statistics. The way in which we tend to fashion the characters of these creatures in our own image - sometimes only to find that the reverse has happened - is far more compelling.

One of the less-wild national generalizations is that we (the press no less than the public) practically turn a cat or a dog into a human being whenever the opportunity arises...

Suresh Karandhi



Good companions: healthy exercise with the dog, or a feline friend in old age

Take last year's protracted pet story: the one about Marmaduke Gingerbits, the cat at the centre of what can only be called a "tug-of-Tom" wrangle. Mrs Anna Sewell, having convinced a court that the animal was indeed Marmaduke and not her neighbour's missing cat Sonny (as the neighbour claimed), said: "He is the number one priority... of course we still love him and want him home, but in some ways he has become too famous. We do not want him turned into a freak show..."

Still, we are in good company when we humanize our pets. Did not T. S. Eliot make a whole book, and a very splendid one, out of the process? And has not Andrew Lloyd Webber taken the matter to its next logical step with his musical Cats?

We need to go back to the Egypt of about 3,000 BC to locate the first examples of the domesticated variety, or Felis catus. During this period it was used to guard the Egyptian farmers' stores of grain. From here there was a slow northern migration and interbreeding with the still-wild cats of Europe...

They are a bunch of parvenus when compared with the dog, which figured in hunting scenes on cave walls as far back as the Palaeolithic era. Whether he was, at that stage of his evolution, domestic in the sense we understand it today or whether

he was really a wolf, which the caveman was fortunate enough to have on the same side, is a moot point. The likely answer is that he was a bit of each: one of the first creatures to realize the expediency of being a human ally rather than opponent in the business of procuring food. The dog, in becoming Man's Best Friend, was apparently doing himself a favour along the way.

When we speculate today on the nature of a cat-person or a dog-person, perhaps we can identify, albeit crudely, their respective blueprints back among the pyramids of Egypt and the caves of prehistoric England. That is certain to give offence all round, but it is a starting point.

The essential difference between the two species, and so to some extent between the people who own them, is that the dog is a public sort of individual while the cat is a private one. You need not have seen One Hundred and One Dalmatians to see how the dog both projects and influences the image of its master.

The cat, on the other hand, is content to live without reference to the values of the human world. He has his own territorial demarcations which have nothing to do with garden railings and privet hedges; he makes his accommodation - or not - with the neighbours who matter (that is, the feline ones), and exists in his own intricate skin of senses, instincts and boundaries.

To say that a dog-person is the more likely to try to cut a dash will cause yet more offence, but when did you last see an Old English sheepdog which was not intended to turn heads in surprise, or a Doberman pinscher which was not intended to arouse just a flicker of fear?

Dogs are responsible for more than 60,000 infections a year, 210,000 dog bites requiring hospital treatment, and road accidents which cost £40 million, according to Dr David Baxter and Professor Ian Leck, of Manchester University's department of community medicine. They say illnesses range from about 30,000 infected wounds, through stomach and skin ailments, to worm infestations which have been known to cause renal failure, eye damage, blindness and, in rare cases, death.

Dogs deposit almost one million gallons of urine and 1,000 tons of faeces a day, much of it in our streets, gardens and pavements. With up to 16,000 infections transmitted annually through polluted soil, it is small wonder that Dr Baxter, Professor Leck and many parents of young children are calling for effective safeguards.

They urge the implementation of such measures as improved hygiene education, the putting down of stray dogs, a minimum age for dog ownership, more rigorous conditions for the issuing of licences and an increased fee to help finance a force of wardens.

This is the hidden face, or rather underbelly, of pet-loving Britain, which has recently acquired a higher profile as the Government talks of scrapping the national licence in favour of local authority control.

Just as there are dog-people and cat-people, so the general pavement-using public can be divided into two categories of their own: the ones who cry "Foul!" if they see their footprints being abused, and the ones who just give a disapproving glance and cross the road - the Foulers and the Scowlers.

Despite that other misleading British reputation for diplomacy, we are without doubt a nation of Foulers. The only trouble is that whenever we stumble across the evidence of offence, either the animal is already several blocks away, or else is not accompanied by



Mike Abrahams

its owner and cannot understand a word we say.

A few weeks ago the well-intentioned parish council of West Hollam in Derbyshire suffered a setback when Britain's first salaried "dog-lurker" (the country that gave us *Uff* calls them pooper-snooper) was unmasked by the local population. A retired man aged 64, he had taken up his vigilante role *maignie*, to clean up a village whose population has risen from 800 people to 10,000 in the last 10 years, with a more than proportional rise in the dog count. Once his

identity was discovered, he became redundant and has since been replaced by the old technology - warning notices.

When all is said and done, we are a nation of ex-farmers, people who moved from the land to the towns leaving only 3 per cent of us still engaged in agriculture. We are now three or four generations down from those whose lives were intricately bound up with their creatures.

We have inherited the withdrawal symptoms, which we go some way towards curing by stocking our homes with pets. In some cases this

THE BRITISH PET POPULATION

PROFILE OF DOG OWNERSHIP

Table showing dog ownership statistics: Unit: % households, All (28), Socio-economic group (AB: 24, C1: 22, C2: 25, DE: 21), Region (London/South: 27, Anglia/Midlands: 23, Wales/West/South East: 32, Yorkshire/North East: 32, Lancashire: 26, Scotland: 20).

PROFILE OF CAT OWNERSHIP

Table showing cat ownership statistics: Unit: % of households, All (19), Socio-economic group (AB: 23, C1: 20, C2: 19, DE: 15), Region (London/South: 16, Anglia/Midlands: 22, Wales/West/South West: 25, Yorkshire/North East: 21, Lancashire: 18, Scotland: 12).

PET OWNERSHIP LEVELS

Table showing pet ownership levels: Unit: % households, All pets (51), Dog (27), Cat (20), Bird (8), Fish (8), Rabbit (5), Hamster (2), Guinea Pig (1), Other (3).

BAD TIMES FOR THE BUDGIE, GOOD ONES FOR THE CAT

Table showing budgie and cat ownership trends: Unit: % households, 1971 (Budgie: 25, Cat: 15, 12), 1977 (Budgie: 24, Cat: 18, 8), 1983 (Budgie: 27, Cat: 20, 6).

Bring back those Hill street blues

moreover... Miles Kington

I have another postscript to report to the exchange of ideas about village names. I thought, if you remember, that many village names would make good names for fictional characters. (This notion was enthusiastically endorsed, especially by Tim Heald who has been doing it in his novels for years, and all I can say to him is that no idea is new under the sun and that Neville Chamberlain is obviously a small hamlet in Dorset.)

I have received remarkable confirmation from Francis Smith. I had found a small place on the map called Honey Hill and suggested idly that she was a natural heroine. Francis writes to say that there was in the 1930s a real person called Honey Hill, an American musician who was - and I quote - "Leroy's Buddy's pianist in Indianapolis".

Leroy's Buddy's pianist because, in Francis Smith's words: "Honey Hill was an exceptionally fine pianist and appeared on virtually every recording of Gaither's between December 15, 1935 and October 22, 1939. The two made some 90 sides together which was a hell of a lot of records in those days; they were very popular."

"Indianapolis was a good city for pianists and bluesmen - Carr and his guitarist Scrapper Blackwell lived there, among others. And Honey Hill recorded two sides under his/her own name on June 24, 1938. You will have noticed, for you have a keen eye for such things, that I say 'he/she'. This is because it has curiously never been established whether this pianist was male or female. Some assume simply from the name that she was female. Me, I think male. But a very fine pianist. Listen to Leroy's Buddy on *Napoleon* (the 'Nap' means Indianapolis) and *Pius and Neveler* (recorded 1936) and you'll see what I mean."

Wow, a load of information. But that's Francis Smith for you. I ought to explain at this point that I do know Francis. He is perhaps better known as the cartoonist Smithy, once a mainstay of *Punch* with his elegant and acute drawings, but now usually seen in the better-paid pastures of American magazines from *Playboy* upwards.

From the name, Francis Smith, you would not know whether he is male or female, but I can testify that he is bearded, male and the most knowledgeable person on the blues I have ever met. He once drew a cartoon for *Playboy* which included in the background a numbered record by the blues guitarist Sun House. Now, this particular record is known to exist but has never been found. Francis received agonized letters from all over America: "Hey, have you got a copy? I'll pay thousands of dollars for it!"

I don't meet Francis too often - once a year perhaps - because he is a non-stop encyclopaedia and I cannot take it all in. Luckily, he is not one of those experts who drown you in knowledge, but one of the rarer kind that send you floating away on the tidal wave of his enthusiasm and insight.

He does not just possess some of the rarest blues 78s in the world, now luckily issued on a Maggie series of LPs, he is also an expert on French and German magazines of the 1930s, posters of the 1920s, book jackets of the 1930s... He is, in fact, not just knowledgeable but criminally knowledgeable. If I was the disgustingly rich head of a TV company, I would get him to go on the screen and just talk off the top of his head about one of his enthusiasms, like A. J. P. Taylor. The nearest anyone ever came to this was when Radio 3 got him to do a series on piano blues players, but I gather that Radio 3 was a bit worried because he sounded too enthusiastic and, well, you know, too unbroader-like.



TOMORROW

Counting the cost of ownership and the surprising benefits to be gained from pets

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 562)

Crossword puzzle grid with clues: ACROSS: 1 Thigh bones (6), 5 Rush (4), 8 Sitar upright (5), 9 Just delivered (7), 11 Temple (8), 13 Rotate (4), 15 Magistrates court (5,3), 17 Military group (4), 18 "Atlas" ocean (8), 21 Utter (7), 22 De-clipped (5), 23 Unruly child (4), 24 Solitary (6). DOWN: 2 Red dye (5), 3 Of us (3), 4 Womb fluid study (13), 5 Daybreak (4), 6 8th Zodiac sign (7), 7 Low atmosphere plane (10), 10 Thousand-millionth of second (10), 12 Welsh four (4), 14 Largest continent (4), 16 Tourist (7), 19 Mountain creature (6), 20 Canvas shelter (4), 22 Grain spirit (3).

PARIS FASHION by Suzy Menkes

Princess Stephanie: leader of the pack



Princess Stephanie of Monaco has an urchin haircut, a determined chin and an endearing way of wrinkling her forehead in self-doubt.

On her white laminated desk at Dior, where she works in the couture studio, sits a candy pink fluffy dog mascot, a reminder that Princess Stephanie, whose fashion student course was brutally truncated by the death of her mother - was just 20 years old last Friday.

"If I contribute anything, it is a sense of colour," says Princess Stephanie. "I think that people are tired of all those good taste summer colours, the beiges and daffodil yellow. The colours for the new season are much stronger."

The fashion sketches pinned in a mosaic of colour along the studio wall prove that point and so does the new Dior collection, with its brilliant, tropical colours, its citrus, lime and orange cloque dresses, and its lush prints of giant blooms.

Marc Bohan, Dior's designer and artistic director, has established a special relationship with the Grimaldi family. Stephanie's sister, Princess Caroline, now remarried and mother of a small daughter, has been a friend and client since her earliest and wildest days, and she was front of house as guest of honour at last week's show.

Princess Stephanie does not walk into Dior up the grand and gilded staircase and through the elegant dove-grey salons where the seamstresses in white overalls carry couture creations swaddled in protective wraps. She bounds up the back stairs where 130 seamstresses sew every stitch by hand and the torsos of the 500 regular couture clients are measured to the millimetre and stacked away.

"There is not one piece in this particular collection that I can say is especially my own," says Princess Stephanie. "I am part of a team and the ideas are a team effort." Each of the fledgling designers in the couture studio submits a sketch to Monsieur Bohan or works on one of his ideas. A colleague says that the long, languorous group of 1920s-style tea dresses in the show were, surprisingly enough, Stephanie's inspiration. Princess Stephanie may spend more time dancing at night than she does at her desk in the morning. But she dreams of having her own collection and setting up a swimsuit line of her own.



Flower prints have sprouted in Paris, with big blooms in strong colours on a white or black ground. Dior's designer Marc Bohan created the flowered over-shirt worn with a slim skirt as a refreshing day-time look. Flowers were worked in embroidery at night in strong colours. Cloque was also strong.

style, her sinuous couture cocktail dresses, worn with cadaverous violet eye shadow against a pale face and her short tousled hair (occasionally sprayed a punky green), precisely sums up the youthful and colourful new mood of the couture.

Haute couture is having a renaissance that has surprised even those most closely involved with it. Chanel report a doubling of couture turnover since designer Karl Lagerfeld injected life and energy into the Grande Mademoiselle's classic image. At Dior, sales are up 57 per cent since 1983 and I saw with my own eyes the overspill of the couture workers, who are perching at makeshift tables in corners of the stairwell.

Last Wednesday, Yves Saint Laurent, after a triumphant show, announced the decision to go public next year, the first Paris couturier to sell stock on the Bourse rather than to his customers. It is the ultimate accolade for the couture industry that was pronounced dead (at least by Yves Saint Laurent himself) 15 years ago and which



Princess Stephanie of Monaco, 20 years old last Friday. Young and in love with fashion

now brings in nearly £1 billion in export sales.

The world wide annual sales of Yves Saint Laurent (including perfume and ready-to-wear) is the princely total of 1 billion francs (£890,000).

It is no news that couturiers make money through licensing the name. Pierre Cardin has been doing that for a quarter of a century and has launched everything from men's under-

garments, to chocolates, to Maxim's Restaurant in the People's Republic of China. What is new is that the couture is making money, and an influx of new young clients has brought vigour and excitement.

The message from Paris is young and ritzy, with the line cut close to the body from a wide shoulder to form a T-shape. (It would be a brave woman who asked for a small

top and full skirt). Couture skills are shown off with swathing, ruching and draping, especially at Ungaro who seemed to have so much fabric to get rid of that he wrapped it in spirals round the body. Other virtuoso tricks included Balmain's pleated and petalled ruff collars unfolding like a flower; Pierre Cardin's cantilevered sleeves sculpted out of fabric; Givenchy's patchwork of ap-

pliqued flowers, each bloom a different colour; Yves Saint Laurent's draped dresses wrapped like a bath towel. Embroideries, too are miracles of ingenuity from Jean-Louis Scherrer's lattice of jet of bamboo shoot patterns on a satin cheong-sam, to Chanel's Flemish tapestry embroideries recreated on the sleeves of a dress, or white paillettes lapped to look like mother-of-pearl. The effect of guipure lace, white over a darker underlay, was done entirely in bead embroidery at Dior at Givenchy for husier evening tops, and at Saint Laurent.

This kind of workmanship is unique to haute couture and the reason why the price of an elaborate evening dress starts at £6,000. There is still no shortage of customers, especially from the Arab countries, where one fond father ordered a wedding dress for his daughter from Balmain, with a six-foot train completely re-embroidered in seed pearls.

Ideas come cheaper, and those most likely to filter down to the fashion industry are the choice of fabrics; alternately very shiny or matt, with the two used together for contrast. On the matt side there is a strong revival of crepe and chiffon; Scherrer had shine in a Japanese lacquered fabric and there were metres of glaze finishes. Flower prints are mostly bold and Van Gogh-like in brilliant colours - pimento, cobalt, orange, saffron - often on a black ground. Others are more delicate patterns with colours to suit, like Lagerfeld's mouth-watering Watteau colours for Chanel and Yves Saint Laurent's subtle and surprising combinations of palest mauve, cau-de-nil or watery aquamarine, streaked together like a dawn sky.

The skirt lengths for those who want reassurance, are mostly round the knee, almost always slim, with the occasional much-longer duster coat or sweeping trench. There is a hint of a revival of an Empire line, and everything seems to be cut close to the body between the bustbone and the hips. The collarless jacket is a strong story, and decorative buttons are everywhere.

We owe this new perception of luxury from the angle of the young to Karl Lagerfeld, and his appointment as couture designer for Chanel two years ago. From his experience with prêt-à-porter de luxe, he understood intuitively that there was a market for glamour amongst the rich young.

Now that the couture business is booming, there are six couture houses in search of authority - famous houses of the past who are looking for a designer identity. Of these, Jean Patou seems to have best caught the new flavour of fun and irreverence within the framework of couture.

The front rows at the shows are reserved for familiar famous names: Anouk Aimée at Ungaro, Catherine Deneuve at Saint Laurent, Princess Caroline at Dior, Paloma Picasso, the Rothschilds and the genuine dynasty-style Texan heiresses.

But the renaissance of haute couture lies with the new generation: Princess Stephanie dining at Maxim's in a slip of a strapless dress in raw yellow with a black graffiti print - Dior, daring, high chic and haute couture.

YVES SAINT LAURENT

Yves Saint Laurent goes public on the stock exchange and provides glass and glamour. Inspired by his new model, Miss Africa (right), he showed a sensuous collection in rich colours and fabrics with sweet, soft shades for contrast. Above: glamorous wrap-over evening dress in lame-printed chiffon. The deep plunge came, too, on simple day-time silk blouses, fastened at the breastbone. Right: The seductive new style of haute couture in Saint Laurent's bath-towel dress, made in chiffon or crepe and swathed round the hips to seal at the front.



CHANEL



Karl Lagerfeld's romantic new touches for Chanel's classics. White organdie ruff and pouched hat in sugar pastels, inspired by the paintings of Watteau.



UNGARO



Ungaro's swathed dresses put the fashion spotlight on the midriff. Above: Bolero top cropped at empire height. Left: Bold flower print ruched round the body. Emanuel Ungaro opens a London couture salon in his new shop at 24 Sloane Street on February 13, with fittings by appointment.



BALMAIN

The T-shape is the theme of the Paris collections - wide shoulders with full-deep sleeves, narrowing down to a slim skirt, on or over the knee for day clothes, ankle length for evening. Above: Slim white sheath with split skirt, growing into full gazar sleeves above an empire waist. By designer Erik Mortensen for Balmain. Right: Balmain's dramatic two-tone satin dress emphasises the T-line. Satin with a high sheen has taken over from silk crepe de chine in Paris. By contrast, there is matt chiffon or clinging crepe.

SCHERRER



Embroidery that looks like guipure lace is the ritzy new way with sequins, beads and paillettes in Paris. This white-on-white embroidery from Scherrer.

Angela Gore



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GIVENCHY

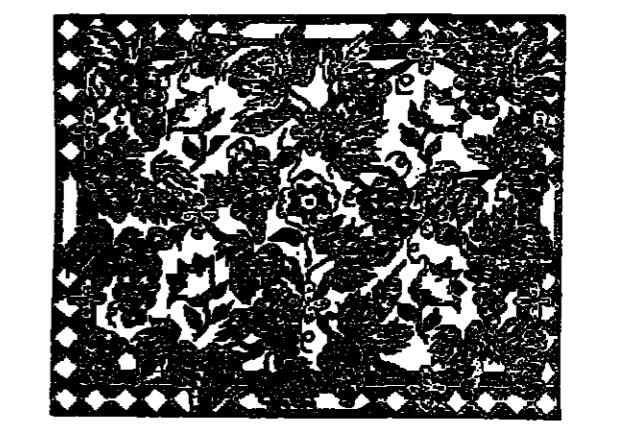


The big button used for decoration on sleeves, skirts and jacket is a big Paris story. Above: Givenchy's bold buttons on white, with the spot theme echoed in the skirt. Right: The big flower print for a slim sheath and a puff-ball sleeve, organdie coat. Big duster coats in transparent fabrics come by day and night.

JANICE WAINWRIGHT 10 Poland Street, London W1 SHOWROOM SALE Tuesday 5th to Friday 8th February 9.30-6p.m. Cocktail dresses, evening separates, daywear.

AN EXCLUSIVE NEW DESIGN FROM THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF NEEDLEWORK TAPESTRY OFFER

This beautiful design by the Royal School of Needlework is inspired by an 18th Century tapestry chair at Mompesson House in Salisbury. The trellis with grapes in faded pinks and greens on an off-white background is ideal for a large, traditional cushion or stool top.



Measuring 18" x 14 1/4" the design is worked in simple half-cross stitch on 12 holes to the inch, single thread canvas. It is printed in the full eleven colours: Smokey blue, plum, light and dark olive green, pale pink, gold, fern green, rose, deep khaki, sage and marine blue all on an off-white background. The kit comes complete with needle, instructions and all the required yarn from the Appleton's tapestry wool range. All for £17.50 including postage and packing. Use FREEPOST - no stamp needed.

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PHOTOGRAPHS BY HARRY KERR

THE TIMES DIARY

Pioneering spirit

Labour MP Ron Brown told Times readers yesterday that he revisited Afghanistan (PHS January 24) to explain the miners' cause to Afghan trade unionists, and congratulates himself on the gifts of money that resulted.

Glen Shorta

Glen Talia, the Yorkshire whisky exporters, are advertising for Scottish girls under 5ft 3in to spend six months in Japan dressed up in Highland dance costumes.

Retraction

At least 225 MPs from all parties - but none from Labour's hard left - have marked the fortieth anniversary of Yalta by asking the government to declare its refusal to accept the division of Europe into spheres of influence and to reaffirm the right of central and eastern Europeans to genuine self-determination.

The professional

A reply to those who claim the TUC general council could not run a convivial evening in a brewery: one of its number, Bill McCall, general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, has officially become a licensee - mine host of the bar of the union's new offices in Battersea.

Silent star

James Fox, star of the Anglo-Russian film Parvoviz, has decided to boycott its royal premiere in March and is refusing to be interviewed about it. The reason is that although audiences will watch his portrayal of the Russian ballerina's husband, they will not hear it. Fox failed to agree dates for adding the English soundtrack and his part was personally dubbed in its entirety by the dubbing director, Robert Rietty.

BARRY FANTONI



'Perhaps they were stacked on top of one another'...

Unbowed

Mike Spring, the paralyzed yachtsman who sailed to the Azores and back singlehanded in 1983 for charity, may be forced to cancel his trip up the west coast of Scotland this summer because thieves in the Isle of Man have stripped his yacht of its equipment. He is consoling himself with the thoughts of sailing round the world in 1988 - this time with a companion.

Hip-hip

In the 12-year existence of Scotland's oldest hippy commune, Laurieston Hall in Kirkcubrightshire, it has had but a single Scottish member. Now it is appealing for Scots to join and help in the upkeep of its hydroelectric plant and 190 sash windows. 'We are colonizers of imperialism, despite our new-age consciousness,' say the Sassenach hippies.

PHS

The humble police constable could be forgiven for believing that every 10 years or so a great blue serge arm comes down from on high to scramble anew his life.

In 1964 legislation enshrined the concept of the tripartite system for managing Britain's police, setting up a system of checks and balances between the Home Office, local authorities and chief constables. A decade later boundaries were redrawn to create a series of amalgamations, leading to the present network of large urban and rural forces.

Will 1984 go down as another date in the 10-year cycle? If so, in the short term at least, it will have been due more to the effects of the NUM dispute than the final progress of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, to the statute book or the year's Orwellian overtones.

As a result of the strike the National Reporting Centre, NRC, for example has for the first time coordinated police public order operations over a long period over large parts of the country. The Home Office is unlikely to want to create any more monsters like the Metropolitan Police, with its 27,000 officers and £700m budget however.

Reorganization plans for London police announced last year mean in effect that the capital will be policed by eight different forces. With the proposed demise of the metropolitan counties there is already discussion about a return to smaller city forces. Both the Association of Chief Police Officers and the Home Office have indicated, however, that the role of the NRC will be reviewed.

Few changes in the law are felt to be needed, but there is likely to be pressure for a clearer description of the centre's mandate. Throughout the strike the NRC has been described as independent of central government, yet the report of the Chief Inspector of Constabulary to the Home Secretary in 1981 noted that it was 'operated by a team under the direction of the president of ACPO, my representative and one of your senior officials.'

The final cost of the NRC and the police operation - which involved London officers more than 200,000 days of coalfield duty - is yet to be totted up, but the result will influence future police budgets.

A system of accounting exists which grades such operations on three levels; an incident depicted as 'major aid' means Whitehall pays the full bill. The NUM dispute has been ruled as 'large-scale aid', the intermediate gradation, and White-

hall will pay over 90 per cent of costs. It will not meet the costs centrally of forces who have had to pay out overtime or take other measures to fill gaps. Some police authorities say this will add fresh pressure to already strained economic circumstances.

On top of this some councils, such as South Yorkshire, are subject to rate capping. Mr Peter Wright, the chief constable, has warned that his budget could be cut by over 20 per cent. There is also a risk that the Home Office may argue that forces have managed to cope with reduced numbers and do not need proposed staffing increases.

According to a leading Western expert on Polish law who has been attending the trial in Torun of Father Popieluszko's alleged killers, the general in charge of their Interior Ministry department should certainly be in the dock as well. When courtroom observers heard all the testimony about General Platek's role, they 'were amazed that he was not immediately arrested'.

Dr Siegfried Lammich of the Max Planck Institute for International and Foreign Criminal Law told me on his return.

In Dr Lammich's opinion, the evidence given by Interior Ministry officers and the general's own secretary would more than suffice for a prosecution under Article 252 of the Polish criminal code, which provides for up to five years imprisonment for hindering the course of legal investigations.

For political reasons, however, such a prosecution is highly improbable. Dr Lammich points out that General Platek was promoted to head the department monitoring church affairs in December 22, 1981 - in the second week of martial law. This suggests that he is (or at least was) a trusted colleague of the Interior Minister, General Kiszcak, himself a close associate of General Jaruzelski.

At present, General Platek is merely 'suspended' from duty - by his own account, just for the duration of the trial.

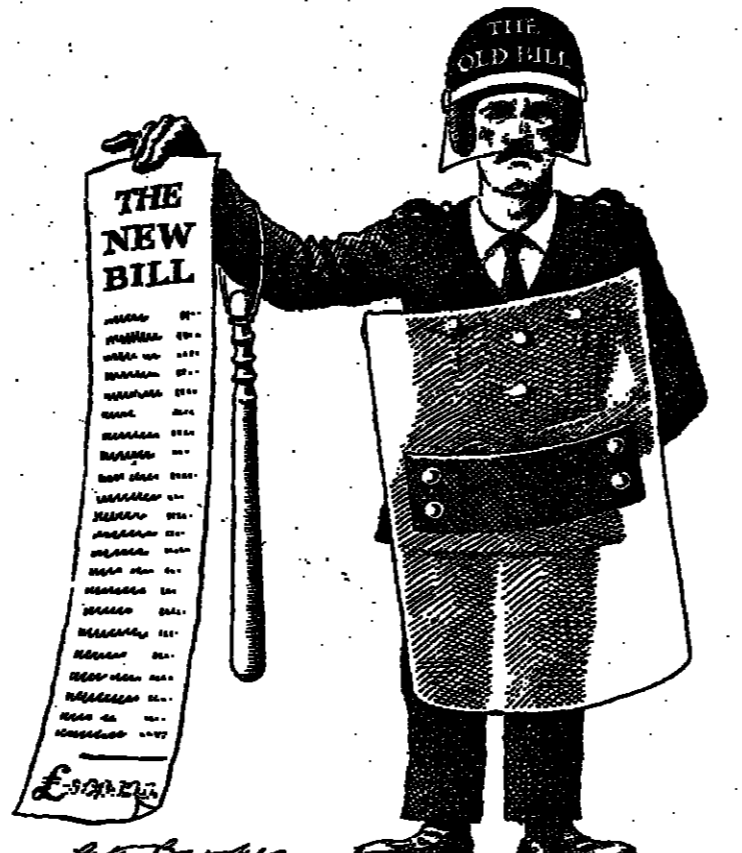
Dr Lammich, the only Western legal specialist in the Torun courtroom, sharply criticized the conduct of the presiding judge, Artur Kujawa, a party appointee. Some of Judge Kujawa's 'laughable' mistakes could be put down to

inexperience because, Dr Lammich says, he has rarely sat on the bench in recent years. But there were also more serious evidence of political bias and manipulation, particularly in his treatment of secret police witnesses.

On at least two occasions, under intensive questioning from lawyers representing Father Popieluszko's family, General Platek himself suggested the involvement of even more senior officials before the murder or in the subsequent cover-up. On each occasion, the judge hastily interrupted the questioning by ordering a break ('the witness is tired'). Dr Lammich said: 'One had the impression that the judge wanted to cover up more than uncover the truth.'

Because nobody in court had any doubt about the guilt of the accused, the subject of the trial was the inspiration of the murder. When Dr Lammich listened to the state prosecutor from Warsaw, it seemed that the whole Polish Catholic Church was in the dock. For the lawyers representing Father Popieluszko's family, the whole Communist security apparatus was on trial.

How Scargill could move the police along



There are already signs, however, that the movement of up to 7,000 officers from their beats each week to the coalfields may have contributed to a rise in the crime rate for 1984. Estimates of an 8 per cent increase in reported serious crime last year have been made, against a decrease of 1 per cent in 1983.

When officers return to their local streets how will they react to the reduced adrenalin of their normal work? Chief constables have warned of the difficulties of readjusting to local policing techniques, including community policing, after the rough and tumble of the picket lines. In mining areas it remains to be

seen how the communities and the police will readjust to each other. Mr Wright is on record as believing that a rapprochement can be achieved more easily than outsiders believe. A veteran of Toxteth, Mr Wright says that normal police work has progressed without problem even in pit villages which have been at odds with the police.

The Home Office also believes fences can be mended, but it will not make extra funds available. One senior official recently maintained that financial help would come from local groups such as businesses. After the Brixton riots local firms helped to bolster the community. That is hardly likely in areas where mining is the main pursuit or where businesses have been crippled by the strike.

No one can yet predict the effects of the dispute on the public's image of the police. Senior police officers have criticized television's repeated focus on violence without showing other sides of the story. They fear that the public will remember only horses galloping down on the miners and the policeman flourishing his truncheon over a hunched figure. The public will not know the horses were normally used peacefully to patrol the perimeters of Ograveave. The conduct of the truncheon-swinging officer was investigated.

There is also anxiety that both the police and public will become dangerously inured to violence. In the past 10 years the public has grown accustomed to the use of guns by the police. They may now grow accustomed to the use of riot shields, batons and visors. By the same token the police have grown used to the possibility of using guns. They may become equally used to riot equipment, deploying it on occasions where it may not be needed but could worsen a situation.

The same changed perceptions may apply to the world of picket and policeman. Research shows that in many industrial disputes police and pickets have avoided conflict by an intricate, often unwritten system of bargain and counter-bargain.

In future industrial disputes will the police come to the picket line expecting trouble, and the pickets expecting tough restraint? If there are legal changes which make union officials liable for prosecution, for conspiracy, say, will the officer facing a picket line find anyone prepared to barter when they might later be charged if things went wrong? The future is still unclear.

Stewart Tandler

Timothy Garton Ash talks to an expert observer of the Polish murder trial

Jaruzelski justice in the balance, and found wanting

Finally admitted to the court record; but choice extracts from the judge's performance were broadcast on Polish radio.

So far as public opinion is concerned, 'what the government might have achieved by holding the trial has been largely destroyed by the way the trial has been conducted.' Thus Dr Lammich, who grew up and studied in Poland, sums up his impression from many conversations in Torun and Warsaw. The crude anti-church propaganda (for example, suggesting that Father Popieluszko had a mistress and that a bishop collaborated with the Nazis) more than cancelled out the goodwill which the government won by bringing the accused to court.

Dr Lammich fears that the authorities will now put another 'radical' priest on trial in a carefully orchestrated sequel to the Torun case. He explains, with a wealth of detail, how the Jaruzelski government has carefully changed the law books to give itself almost unlimited possibilities of prosecuting its opponents. Several of the toughest provisions of martial law have been incorporated into regular law, and, indeed, made tougher still.

For example, Article 282 a (1) of the Criminal Code now reads: 'Whoever engages in an activity with the purpose of creating public unrest or disorders will be punished with a prison sentence of up to three years.' This, says Dr Lammich, is a classic 'rubber paragraph' which could be stretched to cover almost any public activity - a prayer meeting, a mass, or even the funeral of Father Popieluszko.

In Eastern Europe, public opinion is often best expressed through political jokes and one jokes. Dr Lammich heard in Torun could stand as the popular verdict on the whole legal show.

'What sentence will Piotrowski get?' 'Twenty-one years - one year for killing Father Popieluszko, twenty for doing it badly.'

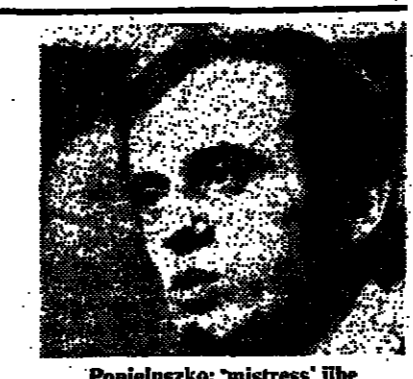
Wassell of the Institute of Economic Affairs, the book's publishers, thinks that the CAP contains the seeds of its own destruction. If and when Spain and Portugal join the EEC, the cost of supporting several million more Mediterranean peasant farmers will become intolerable.

Britain might in those circumstances, along with one or two other member states, choose unilateral withdrawal from the CAP. A future Labour government might be more ready to take such a drastic step than a Conservative one: most of the Labour Party has never been greatly enamoured of the EEC, while farming interests still have considerable influence in senior Tory ranks. In either case it would almost certainly be a vote-winner.

A less drastic step, and one which the Community could more easily survive, would be a phased withdrawal of all support prices over a number of years. But even that would send tremors of dismay rumbling through the Berlaymont building in Brussels.

The Danish agriculture minister observed with remarkable candour a few days ago that the EEC had eight million farmers when it needed only four million. Even if that is so, the inescapable fact is that France, Germany and the Mediterranean countries will simply not allow their small farmers to be disposed of. That is the realpolitik of which Mr Body's and Mr Howarth's enticing ideas founder.

John Young
Agriculture Correspondent



Piotrowski, 'mistress' Jibe.

Roger Scruton
Ignore the body, lose your soul

Surrogate motherhood should be seen in its wider context - not as an answer to the problems of sterility, but as the outcome of a revision in moral perceptions, comparable to that foretold in Brave New World. The citizens of Huxley's earthly paradise have a horror of motherhood, and attach to the process of childbirth the shame and the sense of contamination that our ancestors attached to sexual union.

At the same time, the sexual act itself is without danger to them - a hygienic exercise, no more problematic than the brushing of teeth, and rather more pleasurable.

The idea that sexual union is to be understood in terms of its generative tendency is foreign to their perceptions, since it implies that the human body might harbour a destiny and a responsibility greater than any that can be imposed by the all-powerful, impersonal, and all-absorbing State. It is for the abstract machinery of government to decide who shall exist, to take responsibility for his manufacture, and to circumscribe his life. The sexual organs have no function other than fleeting pleasure, and to associate them with the crippling liabilities of childbirth, or the compromising destiny of a warm physical love, is to commit a terrible obscenity.

Naturally, we have not yet advanced so far. Nevertheless, certain elements of Huxley's vision have effectively reversed the sexual act from its generative tendency, and, as Germaine Greer has argued, pregnancy now appears like a misfortune, or even a disease. Moreover, a scientific view of the human embryo has revised our idea of motherhood. As well a test-tube as a womb, it is now possible to create a child in a womb detached from the human body, and preserved in laboratory conditions as a producer of children?

The unborn child is no longer a human person, attached by indelible rights and obligations to the mother who bears him, but a slowly ripening deformity, which can be aborted at will, should the mother choose to cure herself.

In surrogate motherhood the relation between mother and child ceases to issue from the very body of the mother and is severed from the experience of incarnation. The bond between mother and child is demystified, made clear, intelligible, scientific - and also provisional, revocable and of no more than contractual force.

We should not see this as an isolated result of scientific progress. In just the same way the sexual bond has become clear and intelligible and also provisional, revocable and of merely contractual force, governed by the morality of adult 'consent'. We have suffered a universal demystification of the human body. It has ceased to be the sacred fount of our deepest obligations and become instead a mere organism, obedient to the biological impera-

tives which govern all living things. Because we know ourselves in another way, however - as free beings bound by a moral law - we begin to doubt the moral prerogative of the body: it no longer seems possible to us that the merely physical character of our acts can determine their moral value. Hence arises the extraordinary view that the homosexual act, considered in itself, is morally indistinguishable from the heterosexual act; for what is there in its merely physical character to justify its traditional stigma?

The liberal morality which tells us to permit the body's pleasures and to stifle the impulse of shame expresses, in effect, a peculiar metaphysical vision of the body as somehow detached from the self and outside the sphere of our true obligations. To the liberated conscience it seems absurd that the prophet of Islam, enjoying us to charitable behaviour, should add that we must conceal our private parts.

What a ludicrous mixture of moral truth and childish superstition, and yet, in this as in many things, Mahomet's instinct was sure. We are not separate from our bodies, but identical with them, and inculturated not only by our actions but also by our pleasures and postures, and by bodily exposure to our kind.

Traditional sexual 'morality' came to terms with their incarnation, and took moral responsibility for their flesh. The two earthly loves, which promote the fulfilment of our business, and the love of the children - issue from the body by a process that we may see in neutral scientific terms only at our peril. For these are forces by which we live, and which govern our smaller obligations. To regard the process which generates them as subject to revision and revocation is to set the body outside the sphere of moral sentiment and to cease to take responsibility for one's flesh.

It is to exchange the moral security of corporal existence for a fantasy of ultimate freedom, in which all our obligations are of our own devising, and the (transient) destiny is overcome. But there cannot be such an ultimate freedom, and all that is achieved by our constant striving towards it is the slow alienation from our bodily condition, and the gradual poisoning of the carnal source of love.

In such matters, St Augustine argued, the body appears to have a will of its own, and its constant disobedience; he added - is the testimony to original sin. But if original sin resides in the body, it is because we reside there too. Hence we should never lose sight of the fundamental truth that some uses of the body are original, being made so that those which enable us to escape the obligations which the body itself imposes.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

Peter Kellner
Heroin, who will take the plunge?

At least this much may be said of the sensational reporting of Britain's heroin 'crisis' by much of Fleet Street during the past year: it has, at long last, prompted a debate about the proper role of the state in regulating the private behaviour of its citizens.

I put 'crisis' in quotation marks not because there is any doubt that heroin consumption is increasing, or that criminal activity is correspondingly growing, but because most of the media coverage on this subject is based on a premise, so self-evident that it does not require proof, that heroin is an unmitigated evil that needs to be outlawed and eliminated.

At last voices are being heard to shout 'hang on a moment'. In the past few months, Channel Four's Diverse Reports, the New Scientist and the New Statesman have all given house room to a different view: that heroin is not necessarily as revolting as it is made out to be, that much of the suffering stems not from the substance itself as much as from the nature of criminal trafficking and that the incidence of crime flows from the character of the law.

It is worth reviewing each of these points. Until 1969 doctors had freedom to prescribe heroin as the pain-killer diamorphine. 'Until about 30 years ago heroin was widely regarded as a benign drug, its abuse restricted to a negligible handful of people, its use easily controlled by the medical profession,' writes Kenneth Slack, field officer for the Church of England's Board of Social Responsibility, in the January 4 issue of the New Statesman. Restrictions were then introduced and now only licensed doctors may prescribe heroin. As the Diverse Reports programme 'A bad habit' showed, the restrictions failed to stamp out addiction; in fact, the number of addicts has substantially increased, while the proportion of addicts receiving heroin legally has sharply fallen.

What has happened since has been something like a rerun of alcohol prohibition 60 years ago in the United States: the growth of big crime, prostitution to pay black-market prices, illness and occasional death from the consumption of contaminated supplies, and the spectre of the police losing the war against dealers despite occasional well-publicized hauls.

If the parallel is pursued, the solution to the 'crisis' seems obvious. Legalization would cut consumption, wipe out criminal trafficking and ensure that the heroin subsequently consumed would be less harmful than much of what is available on the black market.

Moreover, such a policy would surely fit snugly with the Government's view about the role of markets. We are constantly being told that Mrs Thatcher wants people to take responsibility for their own decisions without the state telling them what is good for them. Where more appropriate than with heroin? It does not even have the disadvantage of tobacco: if I am in the same room as a smoker, I am forced to inhale carcinogenic fumes. Does someone near me consuming a dose of heroin does me no harm at all?

No, that anyone questioning heroin's nature has advocated such a free-for-all. After all, if mild drugs are available only on prescription, it would be impossible to make heroin as available as tobacco or alcohol without allowing people to buy almost any drug across the counter without first consulting a doctor.

Something like a return to the pre-1969 prescription system. Heroin would be put on a par with say, valium, or other policy. It is argued, would provide just enough regulation to keep heroin consumption in check, but not too much regulation of the kind that creates smugglers, pushers and prostitutes.

Having opened this Pandora's box of arguments, we reach the heart of the issue. It takes us far from high-flown moral crusades about addiction, and about a war against pushers. The issue is a more prosaic one: would a return to pre-1969 policies work?

It is possible to argue a priori either way - that such a policy would encourage addicts to desert the criminal market and gradually cure their addiction within the framework of the NHS; or alternatively, that the present black market would simply be replaced by a cheaper, easier grey market in which the consumers of NHS heroin sell part of their supplies to others.

If there were any prospect of 'winning' the war against the pushers - and victory would require not so much an increase in drug hauls as a clear reduction in heroin addiction - then we need not bother with such calculations. But it is obvious that the war is being lost, the number of addicts grows.

The real choice, then, lies between the possibility of success, and the certainty of failure. Where is the solution to the crisis, or about any other problem - 'there is a reform that may or may not work, but better a reform with uncertain consequences than no reform at all'.

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.



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TEACHER, TEACH THYSELF

As slowly, painfully, the nation in the 1980s revises the assumptions, benefits and costs of the Welfare State, its employees must learn to live with turbulence. Teachers especially can have no expectation of a quiet life as public parents and employers renew their interest in the performance of schools and educators. Upon the teachers, not wholly unjustly, is visited the dismay of many at the false egalitarianism of the comprehensive. Meanwhile it is the teachers who have responsibility for reshaping the ambitions and attributes of a youthful generation: facing a future of computers and job claims. Beyond that is the historic crisis of a profession whose clientele is disappearing, providing what is still a unique opportunity for remodelling schools and subjects, and the role of teachers themselves.

Out of the ferment there emerged last year a revolutionary proposal. It was to reform the management of the schools by linking, perhaps for the first time this century, the qualitative achievement of educational purpose, good teaching leading to palpable attainment for children at all intellectual levels, with the quantities of public money spent, in which by far the most significant element is the cost of teachers' salaries. This was the

plan put to the Burnham negotiating committee by the local authorities.

And the National Union of Teachers walked out, just as tomorrow, members of that union are to walk out of classrooms and staff meetings, punishing their pupils indiscriminately. Yet again we will puzzle over professionals who simultaneously bemoan their lack of esteem while further diminishing their claim to public standing.

The spiral can be broken. The regrading plan tabled by local authorities, endorsed and amended by Sir Keith Joseph, is the only starting point: it provides for the continuing shake-out of a profession in numerical decline, new procedures for assessing and rewarding pedagogic merit and the construction of a career structure that keeps proven teachers in the classroom. And that plan is only a starting point. It does not say much about the vital importation into the schools of people experienced in commerce and industry nor afford much of a role to lay people and school governors. But for moving the teaching profession into the calmer waters of the 1990s that plan is the only hope there is.

The NUT's pay claim for 1985 is thus not only unrealistic (since available funds are already included in council budgets and

rate support grants) but a sideshow. The brutal truth is that society's esteem for the educator's task will not this year underwrite more than a few decimal points above the 4 per cent on offer to English and Welsh teachers; even the authorities' offer of arbitration comes with a dangerous sense that higher salaries can be had, other than at the expense of teachers' jobs or other local services.

What society will not support is a protracted campaign of disruption. Too often in the past the NUT has been allowed without sanction to threaten and disrupt. Now even the spineless councillors of the Inner London Education Authority have been driven to complain about the selfish impossibility of this union's demands. Legal advice taken by the Council of Local Education Authorities says that teachers can be penalized for their peculiar exploitation of the fact that there is no proper contract of employment in what is euphemistically called "withdrawal of goodwill". Labour-controlled Doncaster has bravely decided to dock the pay of teachers who will not cover the classes of absent colleagues. Others may follow, and so expose the past managerial indiscipline which now makes the restructuring of teachers' pay and conditions of service so necessary.

MR HUME'S MISTAKE

It should not be thought that Mr John Hume is going soft on the Provisional IRA. Dr Garrett FitzGerald justly underlined at the weekend Mr Hume's passionate repudiation of the IRA, although he differs from him sharply about the wisdom of what he is up to. The explanation of Mr Hume's willingness to meet the army council of the IRA must be elsewhere.

The acceptance had its origin in radio diplomacy. Mr Hume was arguing on the airwaves with Mr Gerry Adams, president of Sinn Féin. Mr Adams said he would shortly be asking him to meet Sinn Féin's executive committee, to discuss "pan-nationalist interests". Mr Hume replied that if he was to talk to anyone in the Provisional republican movement, he would talk to those who make the decisions, the army council of the IRA. He was making a familiar point to which he attaches much importance, namely that Sinn Féin is a tool manipulated by the IRA. Mr Adams said he thought the army council would be delighted, and the invitation came next day. Mr Hume accepted it for the purpose, he said, of asking the IRA to call off its campaign of violence "which is destroying this country North and South".

Mr Hume is one of the shrewder Ulster politicians. He can hardly suppose that by

sitting across a table from the army council he can talk the IRA out of the error of its ways. Equally he can hardly be unaware, as Dr FitzGerald and Mr Douglas Hurd are keenly aware, of the propaganda possibilities for the IRA in any such meeting. Their publicists would represent it as a parleying about pan-nationalist interests, to pick up Mr Adams's phrase. They would be able to underline the apparent identity of objectives pursued by them and the SDLP, while contrasting in the usual fashion the ineffectiveness of constitutional politics with the results claimed for the "armed struggle", one of which would be the spectacle of Mr Hume in conference with them. They would be able to blur the distinction between the men of violence and the men committed to consent, which has been maintained by the latter's strict refusal to have political dealing with the former.

Mr Hume's experience and wisdom rule out the easiest explanation of his conduct, which is that he was trapped into acceptance by Sinn Féin's superior footwork. A more devious explanation offers itself. One probable casualty of a Hume-IRA meeting would be inter-party talks in Northern Ireland. Unionists are already saying it would put the SDLP beyond the pale. Mr Hume had slowly and

reluctantly come round to agreeing to talks about talks though he does not believe anything of practical value will be translated at this stage. He could not afford to be the sole party leader unwilling to engage lest Mr Hume might feel he would be justified in going ahead with new political arrangements for the province without and to the detriment of the SDLP. It would suit Mr Hume better to have the others refuse to talk to him. Yet to suppose that it was with that end in view that he agreed to meet the IRA is to impute a degree of political-cynicism excessive even in the context of Northern Ireland.

The meeting has yet to take place. The army council may well hesitate to assemble north of the border. Dr FitzGerald has declared that if it meets within the Republic and is recognized as such the meeting will be broken up and its members arrested (he said nothing about its interlocutor). He added that he presumed the territory of the Republic would not be used for that purpose, which is awkward for Mr Hume. The knowledge or suspicion that that is where the meeting had taken place would open a damaging rift in relations between his party and the government in Dublin. The difficulty of finding a place to meet may yet spare Mr Hume the embarrassment of attending.

CLARITY ON THE ROCK

The people of Gibraltar should wake up this morning to find their frontier with Spain open and unimpeded to all for the first time in 16 years. The siege, which was laid by General Franco to place pressure on this disputed appendix to Southern Europe, has been lifted to the benefit of both sides. Or so it would seem.

In truth Sir Geoffrey Howe and his Spanish counterpart Fernando Moran will explore the way ahead at Geneva today amid growing anxiety on the Rock over the price that Gibraltarians might have to pay. Whether or not their fears are well-founded, they serve as a timely reminder to those who might have thought otherwise after last November's Brussels Agreement that a happy ending to the Gibraltar story is by no means just over the page. This is just another chapter in a twisting plot.

The Agreement between Britain and Spain covered several areas of which the reopening of the border was only the least controversial. Another for in-

stance covered the "reciprocity of rights" for Spaniards in Gibraltar and vice versa - thus advancing a basic principle which would have to be introduced anyway when Spain joins the Common Market in twelve months' time.

There is concern in the colony that its 29,000 inhabitants might be overwhelmed by an influx of Spaniards from under-developed Andalucía. But the concessions are mutual and, for the time being, limited. While professional people and the self-employed can now establish themselves in Gibraltar the free movement of labour which would pose a more serious risk for Gibraltar's wage earners is not due to come about until seven years after Spain's entry into Europe.

At least that gives some time for economic development schemes on both sides of the border to be introduced - given enough political will and resourcefulness.

Concern in the colony has been most sharply focused on Britain's commitment to discuss

claims not negotiate - Spain's claim to sovereignty over Gibraltar. Is it justified?

Following Franco's failure to coerce Gibraltarians into accepting rule from Madrid, the present Spanish government's policy has been in marked and welcome contrast. "If they gave us Gibraltar on a plate but against the wishes of the Gibraltarians, it would not be a good deal for Spain" Señor Moran himself said a year ago. A velvet glove, not an iron fist, is now being extended, as Spain prepares for the EEC.

So far both governments have moved with good sense and skill to normalize relations and repair the damage done by General Franco. With an open border, the interchange of people, of jobs and ideas within the embrace of the European Community, the divisive issue might seem less significant as the months and years go by. But it will require mutual confidence, good will and clarity of principles on both sides if the Geneva meeting is to do more than bequeath today's problem to tomorrow's men.

OSPREY AND MR SPEAKER

The Speaker's ruling that the Osprey Ltd v. British Shipbuilders litigation is "sub-judice" and therefore off-limits to the House of Commons may save the Government considerable embarrassment. It is however difficult to reconcile with the law of contempt which applied inside or outside parliament.

Press reports, culminating in those in *The Times* diary last week, suggest that there is a strong case for the Secretary of State for Defence to answer. Since the Contempt of Court Act 1981 the old sub-judice rule has been considerably relaxed and it is now possible - within sensible

limits - to discuss civil litigation up to the point where the action is set down for trial. The Osprey litigation has not yet been set down for trial and is therefore open to reasonable discussion. If the press is in a position to write about it, it is wrong that the House of Commons cannot discuss it. Under Section 5 of the 1981 Act, bona fide discussion of public affairs can take place even though there may be "incidental" prejudice to legal proceedings.

Although sensitive individual documents clearly cannot be discussed in the House, Mr Heseltine should now be prepared to answer some of the

questions raised in the case so far. Why did British Shipbuilders, who had agreed to examine Osprey's patrol boat designs under guarantee of confidentiality and copyright, carry out secret tests of those designs without Osprey's consent or knowledge? Was there an inquiry into British Shipbuilders' admitted breach of copyright in these tests and the subsequent destruction of key evidence? If so, what were the results?

Mr Heseltine does not need to break the sub-judice rules in order to guarantee to Parliament that State industries are as liable to the law of copyright as any other.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Too great a tax on memories?

From Detective Chief Inspector S. Hull

Sir, I have recently finished a trial at the Central Criminal Court where, as the officer in charge of the case, I was present throughout and witnessed two glaring anomalies in our legal system.

The first is that the length of time between an incident and the subsequent trial, when it extends to a period as long as eighteen months, severely impedes the ability of a witness to accurately remember the facts. This is a well known and much discussed problem, which I appreciate is difficult to overcome.

However, following on from this is a problem which I think could be eased by simple legislation. Shortly after an incident, the witness makes a written statement to police; this statement is usually made within a few days of the event and forms the basis of the subsequent prosecution.

When the witness is then asked, eighteen months later, to give evidence in the case, he is denied access to his statement whilst actually in the witness box. He is usually allowed to read it before he enters court, but such is a normal person's state of nerves that any such last-minute reading is of little value.

The upshot of this restriction is that most witnesses are totally unable to recount the facts with any certainty, leading to a succession of "maybes" and "possibly's" - hardly convincing material for a jury to consider convicting a defendant of serious offences.

Police officers and other professional witnesses are, of course, allowed to refer to notes they made at, or near the time of the incident. I see no reason why a distinction should be made against private witnesses, if the interests of justice are the prime consideration.

Yours faithfully,
S. HULL,
Harrow Police Station,
74 Northolt Road,
South Harrow,
Middlesex,
January 28.

Insolvency Bill

From the General Secretary of the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers

Sir, The letter from the Director General of the Institute of Directors (January 28) on the Insolvency Bill ignores the major problem of the abuse of limited liability by a small minority of rogue directors.

Members of my union have suffered enormous problems as a result of the recent enactment of the Insolvency Bill, which has introduced a series of limited liability companies, of which they are the directors and shareholders, go into liquidation or merely cease trading. Workers employed by these rogues, as well as generally suffering short-term, sweat-shop-style employment, then have the added difficulty of obtaining money owing to them by their former employers and face protracted delays in obtaining unemployment and other benefits dependent on national insurance contributions.

The public are also victims of rogue directors. Over £300 million a year in unpaid value-added tax, national insurance contributions and income tax is written off by the Government as a result of insolvency. National insurance and income tax, in most cases, has been deducted from workers' wages but never paid to the Inland Revenue.

These losses will escalate as a result of the recent announcement by the Secretary of State for Social Services that legislation making directors liable for unpaid national insurance contributions will not be used in any circumstances. Ironically, the reason given for the removal of the only real existing deterrent to abuse of limited liability was that directors would face personal liability under the Insolvency Bill.

The Institute appears to ignore also those creditors who suffer losses because of rogue directors, and legitimate employers who face unfair competition from their delinquent activities. Indeed, reputable directors in the clothing industry generally share the union's concern.

It is sad that the Institute of Directors seems intent on promoting the interests of the small delinquent minority, rather than the majority of reputable directors.

Yours sincerely,
ALEX SMITH, General Secretary,
National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers,
16 Charles Square, N1,
January 31.

'Time' and Gen Sharon

From Mr Richard F. Markert

Sir, Last Mr John O'Sullivan's criticisms of the US libel laws (feature, January 28) appear too convincing to your readers, and his suggested reforms too appealing, I am compelled to point out precisely why the US courts require malice or reckless disregard for the truth in the case of articles concerning public officials and others in the public limelight.

Mr O'Sullivan seems unaware that there was a time when "malice" was a requirement of every defamation action, regardless of the identity of the plaintiff. In England, that requirement was abolished by the courts in 1825 and the US courts followed suit in 1899. There followed a period of "strict liability" for false statements on the part of publishers, who were in time granted the narrow relief of a qualified privilege for statements of "opin-

ion." This privilege, it was thought, would be sufficient to permit the free discussion of important public issues. Liability for even the

Fair deal for farming and countryside

From Mr Stanley Clinton Davis

Sir, The recently published report of the House of Commons Environment Committee, which you reviewed in your leader of January 31, called for a better balance between agricultural and environmental policies. The committee's report is timely, for it raises issues which are of deep concern throughout Western Europe.

We are acutely conscious in the European Commission of the responsibilities which rest upon us to propose policies and encourage practices which will help to reconcile the needs of a viable agriculture with the wellbeing of Europe's countryside.

The first essential is to bring better balance to our farm price structure. The stimulus given to grain production by high prices has wrought considerable damage. It has encouraged farmers to use land for grain which would better have been left as grassland and has encouraged an extravagant use of fertilisers and other agro-chemicals, sometimes leading to water pollution and ecological damage.

The Commission has recently proposed a further cut in the guaranteed prices for cereals in relation to livestock, which I believe marks an important step towards a better balance within agriculture and greater protection for the natural environment.

We also intend to stimulate research into the problems of chemical pollution in the countryside and to encourage the search for new and safer products, as well as pressing for better use of the chemicals which we have.

As you say in your leader, farming has indeed fallen far in popular repute. Yet farmers react to economic conditions like any other sector of the economy. If grain prices are too high in relation to livestock prices, then farmers will plough up grassland and produce cereals. As the member of the European Commission responsible for environmental policy, I see it as a major responsibility to provide a more balanced economic framework

and to encourage a keener awareness of the need to protect our infinitely rich and varied countryside.

I am pleased to say that the Commission has just agreed that in presenting medium-term guidelines for the development of agricultural policy in June these environmental considerations will figure prominently in our proposals.

Yours,
STANLEY CLINTON DAVIS,
UK Commissioner,
The European Commission,
Rue de la Loi 200,
1049 Brussels, Belgium,
February 1.

From Sir Kenneth Blaxter, FRS

Sir, The concern expressed by Sir Ralph Riley (January 30) about the Government's proposed reduction in the funding of agricultural and food research must be shared by many.

Research is undertaken now to be applied some time in the future. A reduction of research on the scale envisaged appears to assume that the context in which food production will take place will for ever remain the same as it is at present.

This is not so. In the world as a whole demand for food will surely increase as population rises, to reduce the availability of temperate and non-temperate food alike - and we do not grow all the food we need. The resources on which our own food production depends will surely diminish as new demands are made on our slender amounts of land and in the costs of ex-farm inputs to farming augmented with increase in the price of oil.

Admittedly, agricultural output in Europe is now such that surpluses are more common than deficits. To ignore the longer-term issues because there have been good harvests and to reduce the scale of agricultural research almost to a care and maintenance basis must surely be contrary to the real interests of the country.

Yours faithfully,
KENNETH BLAXTER,
Stradbroke Hall,
Stradbroke, Suffolk.

Case for construction

From Mr George Henderson and others

Sir, The Government has persistently claimed that there is no scope within its spending plans for allocating additional funds to invest in civil engineering, infrastructure and building. The recently published White Paper on public expenditure actually proposes further savage cuts. Yet the Chancellor hopes to be able to announce tax cuts in his spring Budget.

The need for a higher level of investment to renew, adapt and modernise our infrastructure and stock of buildings has been clearly identified by research. So have the benefits it would bring to the economy and employment. It would stabilise the deteriorating condition of the national stock of houses, schools and other public buildings, such as hospitals, and increase the efficiency of the transport network and the water and sewerage systems.

Unless sufficient investment is undertaken now, the cost of renewal and replacement will become very much more burdensome to the taxpayers and the United Kingdom's competitive position will be further undermined. The efficiency associated with modern and adaptable infrastructure is being lost. More construction work will also generate hundreds of thousands of productive jobs, many in the difficult inner urban areas.

Spending on construction has the

added advantage, particularly significant in view of the recent turmoil on the foreign exchange markets, that it involves few imports. It buys predominantly UK-produced and manufactured materials and by increasing worthwhile UK employment reduces the net costs to the Exchequer by increasing tax revenues and lowering the bill for social benefits.

Tax cuts on the other hand will create relatively few jobs and increase our imports bill for consumer goods. The Group of Eight, on whose behalf we sign this letter, believes it has an irrefutable case and urges the Government in framing the Budget to invest in construction.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE HENDERSON (Transport and General Workers' Union, Building Construction and Civil Engineering Group),
MICHAEL MANSER (Royal Institute of British Architects),
A. G. MILLWOOD (Building Employers' Confederation),
D. G. M. ROBERTS (Institution of Civil Engineers),
JAMES STEVENSON (Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors),
GEOFF M. TOWNSEND (Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors),
A. G. TURNER (National Council of Building Material Producers),
ALBERT WILLIAMS (Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians),
c/o Royal Institute of British Architects,
66 Portland Place, W1,
January 21.

Oxford railway station

From the General Manager of British Rail Western Region.

Sir, The situation Dr Rowe describes (January 31) at Oxford station is not satisfactory. However, as the bus stop, the taxi rank, and the car park are all on the city side, it appears more convenient for most people to leave the station that way.

Passengers with heavy luggage and cycles who particularly wish to leave from the west side may do so with the help of one of the station staff, but we cannot afford to man two exits continually.

We have been actively engaged in seeking planning permission to rebuild the whole station complex, and if a viable scheme can be developed, access to and from the trains will then be radically improved.

Yours faithfully,
S. B. NEWLEY, General Manager,
British Rail Western Region,
Regional Headquarters,
125 House, 1 Gloucester Street,
Swindon,
Wiltshire,
January 31.

Falling leaves

From Mr Jim McCue

Sir, E. J. Craddock's praise of Penguin Books (January 21) is welcome. But his arrogant judgments, as usual, are not. Having suggested that the format of a book should be dictated by the text, he then abandons this sensible notion in favour of "the idea that new books, especially fiction and poetry, should be published initially in paperback".

Faber's original publication of Philip Larkin's *Required Writing* only in paperback was a mistake, for the text was more enduring in the binding. A year later, to the annoyance of many who, despairing of a hardback, had bought the paperback, Faber relented and published the appropriate hardback.

By all means let text-books which quickly outdate be published in paperback, but let us not have to read our enduring literature in deciduous editions, which we cannot treasure.

Yours faithfully,
JIM MCCUE,
St Catharine's College, Cambridge.

And as for Mr O'Sullivan's suggestion that "simple falsity" be the standard, tempered by a "statutory limit" on awardable damages, I daresay that the US courts would have a difficult time indeed finding justification for applying such a statute to a person such as General Sharon, whose damages, if any could have been proved, would have arisen outside the US in large measure.

In addition, what sort of "limit" should be imposed? Surely, Mr O'Sullivan is not suggesting that the publisher of a wantonly reckless and malicious, completely unfounded and unsubstantiated story which ruins the career of a public official should enjoy the benefit of some "limit" on its liability? Such a statutory limit as Mr O'Sullivan suggests would serve to shield the worst offenders and punish the innocent. The overall impact on publishing would indeed be "chilling", of the worst sort.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD F. MARKERT,
Flat 1,
82 Cornwall Gardens, SW7,
January 28.

ON THIS DAY

FEBRUARY 5 1900

During the South African War (1899-1902) about 450,000 British troops were employed, nearly half of them of the regular Army. Over 5,500 were killed; three times as many died of disease.

[OFF TO WAR]

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

If I were asked what has been the most striking feature of the departure of troops from home in this war I should have some difficulty in answering, but certainly nothing has impressed me more than the indescribable cheerfulness, the pervading and abiding serenity, displayed alike by those going and those left behind. As one watches it week after week and month after month, never failing to grow more and more complete, feeling that our country is responding truly to the one real test of national vitality, not-withstanding the attitude of party politicians. The few instances that have occurred of grief or depression coming visibly to the surface show very plainly what scenes of woe and abatement might have been enacted on these occasions had the spirit of the nation been less high, its confidence less calm and complete. They enable one to realize the quiet determination - equally removed from fear and boasting - the self-reliance, self-control, and absolute devotion that exist in all classes in all parts of the country. If detractors at home and abroad could see it, their foolish words would die on their lips. Men do not go to face death like this, nor women send them for a bad cause, from unworthy motives, or as the result of any such. I have seen a nation called to arms before. I was in Germany when the war with France broke out, and vividly remember the grief, reluctance, and cheer with which the call was obeyed. I remember equally well the intolerable arrogance that replaced it a year later wherever a military uniform made its appearance. The one mood is the complement of the other, and the cheerful composure of these people are facing trouble and suffering is the best guarantee that success will not turn their heads.

These remarks are suggested by the scene which took place at the Albert Dock on Saturday last, the departure of which I speak prevails in all classes, but it has been most conspicuously displayed by those of superior education and social position, and never more than on Saturday. The circumstances might have seemed some depression. The weather would have ruined a wedding or a coming-of-age; it was everything that is most abominable. Then the locality is dismal at all times, and in wet weather unpassable. Lastly, everyone knows that troops going to the seat of war have no promise before them, but work that will by all their manhood. Yet in spite of all these things, the scene at the docks was as bright and cheery and as full of life as an afternoon at Hurlingham. Indeed, a good deal more so, for it was all real and honest and natural. There was the great shed full of young fellows, some men of large means with everything to make life enjoyable, all engaged in civilian occupations, their employment, and their homes to place themselves voluntarily under the dangers and the discipline of war, without parade or fuss of any kind, but quietly and simply. And they were accompanied by a very large number of near-relatives and friends, all equally composed and cheerful. They were only following the example of thousands that have gone before, but there were some special features about the occasion. In spite of the large number of near-relatives the embarkation was a model of order and despatch, and General Maurice, who keeps a vigilant eye on the departure of troops from these docks, expressed himself highly pleased.

Advertising on BBC

From Mr Robert M. Worcester

Sir, Your story (January 28) on BBC Chairman Stuart Young's reaction to the MORI finding that most people in Britain are not watching advertising on television (MORI/Sunday Times, December 16) reports that Mr Young said that the "onslaught" of advertising would necessitate a decline in the quality of British broadcasting and "if this inevitable result had been included in the pollsters' question, the sentiment for advertising would not be as strong". I dare say he is right, but we do not ask biased questions.

It may be his opinion that advertising may result in an "inevitable" decline, but others do not share his view. Without wishing to enter into that argument, MORI put to a representative national sample the following question: "The BBC has recently announced that it cannot afford to pay the present level of radio and TV services with the income it gets at present from TV licences. Which of the following solutions to this problem do you favour?"

Increase the cost of a TV licence and maintain the present service (14 per cent). Keep the cost of a TV licence as it is and cut back the service (14 per cent). Keep the cost of a TV licence as it is but introduce some advertising on BBC to maintain the present level of service (69 per cent). Don't know (3 per cent).

This question, devised by the way in 1980, we believe to be neutral and unbiased and normally represents British public opinion. We understand a similar result was obtained by NOP using a different question. We also understand that the BBC has carried out its own survey but has not published the results.

Is it because it validates ours and NOP's, or is it because it asks the sort of biased question he suggests be asked?

ROBERT M. WORCESTER,
Chairman, MORI,
32 Old Queen Street SW1,
January 31.

People and places

From Dr John R. Bennett

Sir, Miles Kingston's influence extends to the Far East. Last week a letter from South Korea addressed me as "Professor Remembrance House". Had the University of Hall not already had one Professor House on its staff I would readily have adopted the distinguished-sounding appellation.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN R. BENNETT,
Remembrance House,
197 Westcliff Road,
Westcliff, North Humberston,
January 25.

THE ARTS

Television
By the left

Left-handed people are not abnormal. Einstein was one, though he was a slow reader at first, so were Thomas Edison, Leonardo da Vinci, and though it may not impress Woodrow Wilson, John McEnroe, Navratilova, Borg, and Connors also grip with the left, so there is evidence of athletic as well as intellectual ability.

The predisposition is more common in the male than the female and more likely with twins. The reason for this, thought Professor Norman Geschwind, "until his recent death head of neurology at Harvard and of psychology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was the male sex hormone, testosterone, a major contributor to brain development."

It is produced by the male foetus and also by the mother. The combination, the professor theorized, stressing that clinical proof was awaited, could slow down the development of the left-side of the brain so that the right dominated, producing a left-hander.

He was led to his theory following a discussion at a conference with an English woman, Mrs Jean Baker, a dyslexic herself who works with dyslexic children. She mentioned the illnesses in her family and the professor was stirred to research and thinking. In Horowitz's *Mystery of the Left Hand*, on BBC2 last night, he thought about compellingly. He saw a relation between dyslexia and left-handedness and between it and other afflictions. On the good side, he thought the "sinistral" were less prone to other diseases.

It was their inherent spatial skills, the right hemisphere of the brain being the repository of those, that led to the "high achievement of the left-handed men, besides tennis, architecture and mathematics. In California, by way of endorsement of the latter, we met the Apple Computer design team. Four out of the five were left-handed.

None appeared to stutter which is, according to the professor, more probable "with the left-handed." We were reminded of King George VI, forced to write with his right hand, and of the Yorubas of West Africa. Among the latter, one person in ten is a twin. The stuttering rate is three times that of Europe and America.

This appalled the professor to reflect that the Japanese are less given to twinning than anyone else. There may be a programme in that. It was one of many interesting revelations in an extraordinarily fascinating programme. Robin Brightwell wrote and produced. Need I say he is left-handed.

Dennis Hackett

Galleries

Look back in unison

Recalling the Fifties
Serpentine

Amanda Faulkner
Angela Flowers

Caroline White
Quinton Green

Anthony Zych
Bernard Jacobson

Laura Ford
135 Upper Street

Before the forgotten Fifties are forgotten again, it is good to have the Fifties recalled. Or, to speak in less-riddling terms, the exhibition entitled *Recalling the Fifties*, devised by Bryan Robertson for the Arts Council at the Serpentine Gallery (until March 3) makes the most useful supplement imaginable to the show which arrived at the Camden Arts Centre from Sheffield last year under the title of *The Forgotten Fifties*. Interestingly enough, there is very little overlap, though each in its fashion has essayed a survey of British painting (and to a much lesser extent sculpture) three decades ago. The Camden exhibition made no bones about confining itself to various expressions of the realistic tradition, exemplified at its most newsworthy in the Fifties by the so-called Kitchen Sink school. The very title of *Recalling the Fifties* proclaims it a personal view: it is very much Bryan Robertson's Fifties that he is recalling, and he explains in the accompanying notes (the catalogue, exotically, is in French, being in fact that for a similar show staged last year in Paris as *English Contrasts*), the Fifties he liked and approved of was almost entirely that of the lyrical abstractionists.

The two schools of thought coexisted well enough - though not quite happily, since it was a great time for taking sides in matters artistic - and it was certainly not true that never the twain should meet. In fact, just at that moment several important painters, hitherto figurative, if not necessarily realist, were toying with abstraction or edging over in that

direction, so that Camden could have Prunella Cloughs of dockworkers and such, while the Serpentine has abstractions tied to observable reality only by their titles, which identify them as electrical installations of some kind. In the same way, Camden had Jack Smiths of grey household scenes, while the Serpentine has *Snow Storm in a City*, which again is distinguishable from an out-and-out abstract only by its title - as well as one of Victor Pasmore's most wonderful early abstracts, *The Snowstorm: Spiral Motif in Black and Blue* (1950-51), which uses exactly the same stratagem to fudge the issue of represent or not to represent.

British art at the time was supposed to be fearfully parochial, but you have only to look around to see a couple of Adrian Heaths that take strongly after de Stael, a Bryan Wynter that might be Manessier, or a Roger Hilton that could be a Poliakoff. True, Hilton is a lot better when he is being himself in the middle of the decade, with his Saint Ives landscape-based abstractions, and before, towards the end, he drifts off into his later aping of child art à la Art Brui, but the very fact that he and others knew what was going on abroad is significant.

The Fifties also, we now realize, are far enough away for the dust of old artistic battles to have settled, and for us to be conscious above all of the distinctive period feel to the painting, which unites realists and abstractionists, unconsciously, under the blanket of the same period sensibility. There are absolutely beautiful pictures which are completely in the tone of the times, like the two "electrical" Prunella Cloughs. But probably the most immediately memorable are those which stand out against it in some way. The three Burras, for example, are characteristic of Burra and nothing else, even when, as with *Apple and Pear Blossom*, the subject-matter seems untypical. There is an astonishing Richard Smith, *Nassau*, a large oil of 1962 (and so not quite Fifties, if we are niggling) which in scale and colour looks as if it was painted yesterday rather than 23 years ago. And the first thing you see as you enter is a stunning Mervyn Evans, *Metropolitan Crowd Forming a Procession*, deploying its jagged dark shapes (rather reminiscent of Wyndham Lewis) across a blazing yellow canvas, on a monumental scale, with a confidence which could belong only to a major painter completely sure of what he was doing.

At the time the Fifties seemed to

John Osborne "the Brave New Nothing-very-much-thank-you", now they seem a time of passionately held (if rather muddled) convictions, as against our own anything-goes attitudes. Certainly a recent graduate from art school can paint or sculpt in absolutely any style he or she feels inclined, and though some may put a bit, it is hard to adduce any principle which says they are wrong. Very distressing, no doubt, to those who believe that in the arts battle-lines must always be drawn up and blood shed.

But to those who just go to shows and hope to see good art, of whatever type, it makes for all sorts of unexpected pleasures. I have, as it happens, been looking this last week at a number of artists, mostly very young, some already quite successful, and while I would enthusiastically recommend you to catch as many as you can of these sometimes inevitably short-lived shows, I really could not begin to generalize about what the up-and-coming artist today is aiming at, apart from observing that all of them seem to have a working relationship with some kind of observable or imaginable outside reality.

Amanda Faulkner for instance, at Angela Flowers until the weekend, paints brightly coloured pictures combining some of the recently fashionable Neo-Expressionism with the always-fashionable feminist subject-matter to produce strange, funny, slightly horrific images of women beset by devils (male and female), phallic shapes and multiple breasts which are completely in the tone of the times, like the two "electrical" Prunella Cloughs. But probably the most immediately memorable are those which stand out against it in some way. The three Burras, for example, are characteristic of Burra and nothing else, even when, as with *Apple and Pear Blossom*, the subject-matter seems untypical. There is an astonishing Richard Smith, *Nassau*, a large oil of 1962 (and so not quite Fifties, if we are niggling) which in scale and colour looks as if it was painted yesterday rather than 23 years ago. And the first thing you see as you enter is a stunning Mervyn Evans, *Metropolitan Crowd Forming a Procession*, deploying its jagged dark shapes (rather reminiscent of Wyndham Lewis) across a blazing yellow canvas, on a monumental scale, with a confidence which could belong only to a major painter completely sure of what he was doing.

At the time the Fifties seemed to



Beset by devils: Amanda Faulkner's *Or Sacrifice*

Zych goes off completely on his own with a series of very abstracted landscapes, usually with barely apprehended figures, produced by a sort of all-over stipple technique. His work would have seemed more normal in the heyday of action painting, but even then it would have been odd and highly personal and immediately impressive.

Lastly, one must admire the pluck of an even younger artist, Laura Ford, who with another, Andrew Sabin, has taken a shop-front at 135 Upper Street, Islington, for a couple of weeks (till Saturday) to show their own work at their own expense. The store would in fact make an excellent gallery (perhaps someone else will be inspired to do just that), but more important, Laura Ford proves to be a remarkable artist by any standard. There are in

Rock
Meat Loaf and the
Neverland Express
Hammersmith Odeon

When Meat Loaf's record company tackled the issue of how best to promote the "Bat Out of Hell" single in late 1978, they hit on the idea of including in the advertisements a telephone number which, when dialled, connected the caller to a recording of the song. Thus, the rinky sound of a man bellowing through a telephone earpiece announced to many people the arrival of an eponymous album.

While the panoramic sweep of his songs and the baroque splendour of his stage set are sharply at odds with the utilitarian medium of a telephone message, the show nevertheless left the impression that Meat Loaf was yelling something at close quarters into one's ear; on occasion it would have been a relief to put the receiver down.

Marvin Lee Aday was nicknamed Meat Loaf by his Dallas school "friends" on account of his gross size and, as he told the audience, he was shy of meeting girls. He now uses the derisive nickname as a badge of pride and features two alluring female singers in his show (Katie Mac and Doreen Chanter) who make themselves available whenever Meat feels a casual embrace would enhance the performance. In "Paradise by the Dashboard Light" he addressed an alarmingly offensive tirade to Katie Mac as part of a mock-lover's tiff. His verbal attacks on members of the audience were no less objectionable for the fact that the concert-goers seemed to accept it all as part of Meat's rather graceless charm.

The Neverland Express, ranged around and on top of a 26ft facsimile of a motor bike, turned in a seamless performance, with dapper soloing from guitarist Bob Kulick while Meat raged and stomped through the lengthy, ornately arranged songs which have become his trademark. "Modern Girl", "Dead Ringer for Love" and "Midnight at the Lost and Found" were all formidable performances in this typically epic mould, while the spectacularly orchestrated pyrotechnics provided the icing on a weighty cake.

David Sinclair

RSC 85 Season
Nunn back home

Trevor Nunn and Terry Hands will each direct two major productions this year for the RSC's 25th Anniversary Season. At London's Barbican Theatre, the Christmas attraction will be Trevor Nunn's production of *Les Misérables*, a musical adaptation of Victor Hugo's novel. At Stratford's Royal Shakespeare Theatre, Nunn will also direct a revival of the award-winning *The Life and Adventures of Nicholas Nickleby*. Terry Hands will direct *Red Noses*, a new play by Peter Barnes, and a production of *Othello* - one of four new Shakespeare productions - with Ben Kingsley in the title role.

Concerts
A tremendously good sing

LSO/Abbado
Barbican

From the assured, all-pervasive trombone fanfare that sets it in motion, Mendelssohn's Symphony No 2, "Lobbesang", is a massive though hardly profound statement of faith. It is too superficially confident to be profound. Life's tribulations are evoked briefly in tremolando strings and diminished sevenths; but all too easily vanquished by the thunderous pedal-points that herald some reassuringly solid Lutheran chorale. The soprano's unaccompanied cry of "Die Nacht ist vergangen" is rightly famous as a musical masterpiece, but its dramatic effect is limited by the comparative friendliness of the darkness it disperses.

Still, as a "good sing" the "Hymn of Praise" has few rivals, and that is what the LSO Chorus delivered here: a tremendously good sing. The richness and concentrated power of the first chorus entry, unleashed after an Adagio religioso of salon-style sweetness, was like an apocalyptic revelation in a toy shop. Throughout the *Nun danket alle Gott* variations, too, the singers maintained a fresh tonal quality and impressive ensemble.

Abbado drew some full-blooded playing from a large orchestra, though whether his interesting and luxurious interpretations of the several movements marked "andante" best served Mendelssohn's cause is debatable. In one of these, at least, the reward was a gorgeous intertwining of sear-soprano Elizabeth Connell and Karita Mattila. Hans Peter Blochwitz, the tenor, in an unrewarding part, pestered the watchman with proper earnestness.

Rudolf Serkin approached Mozart's B-flat Piano Concerto, K 450, as if greeting an old friend. He was relaxed, bubbling with good humour and anxious to share mutual jokes with all present. Infectious geniality did not quite carry him through the occasional passage in which general shape was more apparent than crisply delivered specifics, but Serkin's silky touch, particularly in the rippling decorations of the

Andante variations, was treasurable. What a pity Abbado did not reduce string members still further to reveal more of his soloist's felicitous touches.

Richard Morrison
Aldeburgh in London
Wigmore Hall

A nicely balanced programme presented by Aldeburgh in London made its own particularly eloquent statement about that renewal of generations of musical activity which has characterized this festival more, perhaps, than any other.

Making their London debut, the Brindisi String Quartet, formed just last September from members of the Britten-Pears Orchestra, framed the evening with Purcell's Chacony in G minor, the first music to be heard at the first festival, and with Britten's 1930 Quartetino, first performed only 18 months ago. Their playing was irresistibly enthusiastic, as bold and vivid in execution as the two pieces are in idea.

Robin Holloway's cycle, *Moments of Vision*, was given its first London performance following last summer's Aldeburgh premiere. However cunning the writing for piano, violin, cello and percussion - and, indeed, its performance - Holloway's commentaries to recited chunks of Sassoon, Pater, Woolf and Rilke still fail to convince me of their *raison d'être*. And the stature of Sir Peter Pears's spoken performance on Saturday only confirmed that impression.

Not so with Britten's Canticles, the first and fourth of which were performed efficiently by Mark Tucker, Derek Ragin and James Meek, accompanied by Iain Burnside, all young musicians associated with Snape. In five Britten-Purcell realizations, Derek Ragin, countertenor, alone took us clear away from the master-class and competition. His thrillingly stylish rendering of "The Queen's Epicedium" was in by an instinctive dramatic life which makes one impatient to see him on baroque stages in this country.

Hilary Finch

RPO/Temirkanov
Festival Hall

Not for the first time the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra's principal guest conductor, Yuri Temirkanov, began his programme with part of a suite from a Rimsky-Korsakov opera. On this occasion it was the "procession of the Nobles" from *Mlada*. There are three or four more orchestral excerpts from the same opera which the RPO really ought to get so distinguished a conductor to give us in full another time, as they are little known here.

Still, this item alone on Sunday night smartly stepping out and resplendent with a brass choir, dominated by six horns and four trumpets, formed an impressive counterbalance with the last of Mussorgsky's *Pictures at an Exhibition* which ended the concert opulent as always in Ravel's instrumentation.

Both were given performances of some magnificence, in which the Leningrad based conductor showed himself unafraid of musical grandiloquence and sometimes flamboyant flourish and effect.

Yet he also affirmed a keen ear for colour detail in the other pictures from Mussorgsky's gallery, not least in the lively chatter of the Tulleries children at play, the market-women of Limoges and in making the topsided lineament of "Gnomus" such a nutcracker as Tchaikovsky might have wished. The glowing chords of "Catacombs" seemed fractionally prolonged as if to compensate for lack of natural reverberation, and only the chicks in their shells sounded reluctant to hatch.

Mr Temirkanov, who has a second concert here on Thursday with a different programme and soloist, was at one with the pianist, John Lill, in the controlled vehemence and rhythmic spirit they brought to the B-flat minor Concerto of Tchaikovsky. The pianist discharged handfuls of double octaves with sustained brilliance, exercised his option for a generous cadenza and at the same time afforded his audience a welcome reminder that technical skill is best justified by musical sensibility.

Noël Goodwin

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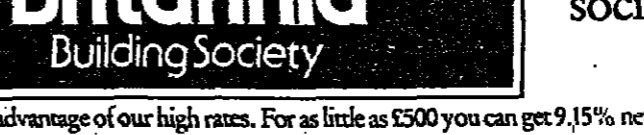
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Table with columns: 1984/85 High, Low, Company, Price, Chg, % P/E. Includes sections for OVERSEAS TRADERS, PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERT'G, and PROPERTY.

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FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Governor puts stopper on over-confidence

An air almost of complacency has grown up over the regulatory side of the City's financial services revolution...

Robin Leigh-Pemberton, a Governor of the Bank of England not noted for pessimism, offered a useful corrective to any such airy over-confidence last night...

More pointedly, "the process of change is likely to involve some accidents. It would be wrong to expect the authorities to guarantee to convey everyone safely through the uncharted waters ahead..."

Even a high street bank like the Midland (though admittedly not typical of the clearers) is having to think out its commitments to new markets more closely...

The crucial question, however, was not answered by the Governor. That is, quite simply, whether those who fail will be bailed out for the sake of the system or left to sink...

Cigna gets cold feet on Citicorp deal

The Governor could once have been accused of playing Dr Pangloss in the international debt crisis, but when his speech turned to that long-running saga last night, few would have disagreed with his analysis of the great progress that has been made since last May...

The unravelling of the complicated insurance deal between Citicorp and Cigna, one of the largest US insurers, is likely to put paid to hopes that a new banking strategy had been invented...

though it was very much a product of insurance market conditions nine months ago. Since then the market has changed and it is unlikely that insurance companies will now even consider such a policy, let alone underwrite one.

Citicorp's gain from the original insurance arrangement was obvious: its loans suddenly appeared more secure. The gains for Cigna were not so obvious: for a \$900 million risk it received a premium of about \$4.5 million.

But Citicorp claimed it covered sovereign as well as private borrowers in the countries concerned, which greatly increased Cigna's risk.

Last May, the US insurance market was still plagued by cut-throat competition and a lack of new opportunities. But conditions have now greatly improved and what looked attractive to Cigna then no doubt looks foolish now.

Cigna had hoped to lay off all but 2 to 5 per cent of the risk on reinsurers but appears to have found few willing takers in the new environment.

Without the reinsurance, the strain on Cigna's reserve position - already battered by two or three years of poor results - would be enormous.

The result: Cigna has got cold feet. It is believed to have disagreed that the policy covered sovereign borrowers and has returned Citicorp's premium plus a penalty fee for pulling out of the deal.

Disappointing growth for property

It has long been argued in the property world that investors have been paying too dearly for some of their investments. The latest survey of 50 towns and cities in England and Wales by Jones Lang Wootton, the leading chartered surveyors, shows this assumption to have been correct.

Inferred rental growth in those years ranged from a quarter to a half of that actually achieved. Poor rental growth is attributed by Jones Lang to an oversupply of space, a hangover from the heady days of the early seventies, and to the Government's economic policies.

Last year saw a rise in confidence in the business sector of the economy. But office rents only grew on average by 4.7 per cent, keeping pace with inflation. Industrial rent growth fell below inflation, showing a mere 3.9 per cent increase.

In the long term, Jones Lang's figures show that office rents (at 1984 prices) rose rapidly to £12 a sq ft in 1974, only to plummet to £8.50 a sq ft in 1977. From then on rents have remained remarkably static.

Year-on-year rental growth appears to be at the 4 per cent level compared with the low of 3 per cent in 1975-76 when property suffered severely from the recession engendered by the oil price crisis the year before.

Reagan's budget based on 'over-optimistic' forecasts

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, and Mike Graham, New York

President Reagan's \$973.7 billion budget for the 1986 fiscal year and the accompanying projection of a steady but undramatic decline in the federal budget deficit between now and 1990 are based on the assumption that the United States will enjoy unprecedented rapid growth over the next few years.

A growth rate of about 4 per cent a year is forecast until the end of the decade. Inflation is expected to remain at about only 4 per cent a year during the same period, while interest rates are expected to drop from 9.6 per cent at the end of last year to just under 6 per cent in 1988.

If these assumptions are met, it is projected that the federal budget deficit will drop from \$22.2 billion in 1985 to \$14.4 billion in 1988 and to \$8.2 billion in 1990.

However, the administration's projection of a period of sustained economic growth until the end of the decade is considered too optimistic, even by some administration economists.

If, as seems likely, the economy starts to slow over the next year or so, the projected deficits could be much larger and could force the President to cut defence spending or raise taxes - which he has refused to do in the 1986 budget.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Table with columns: Fiscal Year (1986, 1985), % change. Rows include Defence, Foreign aid, Energy, environment, Agriculture, Health and education, Social security, Pensions, unemployment, Veterans benefits, Revenue sharing, Other outlays, Net interest, Offsetting receipts, Total outlays, Total revenues, Deficit.

ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS USED IN BUDGET

Table with columns: Calendar years (1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988). Rows include GNP growth %, Inflation %, Unemployment %, Interest rates.

Bigger-than-projected deficits would keep interest rates higher than those forecast by the Administration.

Using less optimistic economic assumptions, the Congressional Budget Office has prepared a report, which is to be released tomorrow showing that the deficit will grow from \$21.5 billion in 1986 to \$39.6 billion by the end of the decade.

Even if the Administration's projections of continued growth are achieved, the federal debt will surpass \$2,000,000 million in 1986 for the first time.

Wall Street was approaching President Reagan's proposed budget with caution and seemed to be adopting a wait and see strategy early yesterday.

Although the budget was not formally announced until yesterday, most of the proposals were leaked before the weekend when many of the country's newspapers ignored requests for an embargo.

The stock market opened a little down but not as a direct result of budget expectations.

Mr Joe Carson, senior economist with Merrill Lynch in New York, said: "There are a lot of good things in there. President Reagan is continuing the effort to lessen the Government's influence in the market place, but more will have to be done before Wall Street becomes enthusiastic."

If the cutbacks on the domestic budget can be achieved, that would be well received.

But Mr Carson said that if the budget discussions became protracted, it could cause a negative reaction from Wall Street.

Washington sources said that Congress was expected to begin acting on the proposals as early as March.

Mr Carson added: "I would like to see everything completed by the August recess. But if nothing is done by Easter, nothing would be committed going into early May. That might well set in a negative reaction."

But as the financial markets start to review the budget, it is possible to see we are much further along than we have been in the last three years.

IN BRIEF

Korean link for Exco

Exco International, the financial services group, is set to become the first British company to invest in a South Korean securities trading house.

Exco is taking a 5 per cent stake in Daishin, a leading Korean securities house, for an undisclosed sum, through its W I Carr, Sons & Company Overseas offshoot.

Daishin is linking with Yamachi, one of the top investment banking houses in Japan, which will be taking a 5 per cent stake.

The South Korean Government has relaxed its laws on foreign equity participation in securities trading businesses.

Exco and Yamachi are the first to take advantage of the new guidelines.

London & Midland Industrials has made its final offer for Hoskins & Horton, the building supplies, contracting and hospital equipment group.

The share offer remains the same but the cash offer has been raised to 323.5p, valuing H&H at £8.84 million. LMI's offer is recommended by H&H's board.

Freight futures

The International Futures Exchange (Intex), the Bermuda-based computer futures trading company, has agreed to trade the Baltic Freight Index to be used by the Baltic International Freight Futures Exchange (Biffex). Intex and Biffex will start trading the contract in May.

Reshuffle at 3i

Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, has been appointed adviser to shareholders in Investors in Industry (3i), which is faced with a restructuring of ownership.

Credit up 5%

New hire purchase and other consumer credit totalled £971 million in December, compared with £967 million in November. In the final three months of 1984, credit was up by 5 per cent on the previous three months, confirming that credit growth continues to be strong.

Pauls rejects £106m bid from Harrisons

By Cliff Feltham

A fierce takeover battle loomed yesterday when the hedge fund group Harrisons and Crossfield launched a bid worth £106.6 million for the animal feed and maltings business Pauls, formerly known as Pauls and Whites, based in Ipswich, Suffolk.

Pauls immediately condemned the terms as "entirely unsatisfactory" and urged shareholders to sit tight.

Stock market dealers sensed a battle and market Pauls' shares up 99p to 350p, or 30p above Harrisons' cash offer and 12.5p more than a straight offer.

Both sides had met last Friday when Harrisons tried to secure an agreed bid.

Mr George Paul, the chief executive of Pauls, said yesterday: "We were surprised at the approach, but made it clear we wanted to remain independent."

He declined to discuss Pauls' defence tactics, but at the halfway stage of the year the group disclosed standstill profits and predicted little changed for the full year, reflecting difficulties with its traditional animal feeds and maltings business.

In launching its bid, Harrisons and Crossfield is forecasting full year profits before tax for 1984 of not less than £82 million, compared with £56.6 million and earnings a share of 37p.

Explaining its bid, Harrisons and Crossfield said its major divestment programme in Malaysia had brought in £162 million, enabling it to shop around for a new mainstream activity.

Lloyd's hopes to sell life arm for £100m

By Alison Eadie

Lloyd's Corporation is selling its life insurance arm, Lloyd's Life Assurance, for a target price of £100 million. Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, yesterday sent prospectus documents to 100 potential purchasers, including British and overseas banks and insurance companies.

It hopes to draw up a short list of buyers in four weeks. Strong interest is expected to come from North America.

Lloyd's Life was set up in 1971 to enable Lloyd's members to participate in long-term life assurance business. Its shareholders are 84 underwriting managing agencies, which run syndicates on behalf of Lloyd's names.

The decision to sell was precipitated by the lack of marketability of LLA shares, which has put a brake on the company's expansion potential.

Managing agencies are not allowed to hold more than 1.5 per cent of their premium trust funds, the funds to meet policyholders' claims, in illiquid assets. The value of LLA shares had begun to exceed 1.5 per cent for some agencies.

Lloyd's Life is being offered to a single buyer, because Morgan Grenfell believes this will raise more money than a public flotation.

At the end of last year LLA had £307 million of funds under management.

The 4 million existing shares are for Lloyd's solvency purposes, at £11.50 each, putting a £46 million value on the company.

Progress report, page 17

Brazilians agree debt pact

By John Lawless

Brazil has reached agreement with its western creditor banks on the main points of its \$45.3 billion multi-year debt rescheduling package.

Banking sources in New York, where talks are continuing, yesterday refused to disclose any details of the deal. It is known, however, that the rescheduling will be over 16 years, and not the 15 years originally thought possible. It will carry a spread averaging 1 1/2 per cent.

Exact terms may not be published for up to a week. "These have been the most intricate of all Latin American debt reschedulings," a US banker said yesterday. "But it is now just a question of defining certain technical points precisely."

The negotiators are anxious to announce the entire package, so the distinctions between the Brazilian deal and the Mexican multi-year agreement of last September will be fully appreciated.

There had been considerable concern among some of Brazil's 700 creditor banks worldwide that Mexico and Venezuela should not be able to come back seeking better terms.

Mexico's spread was agreed under what banks call a "carve-out" and applies immediately. Brazil is to get its new interest terms in stages.

There is a firm belief that Brazil will have to adjust targets set down in its seventh letter of intent, or risk rejection by the executive board of the International Monetary Fund.

Mortgage rate rise unlikely

By Richard Thomson

Fears of a mortgage rate rise after last week's increase in base rates to 14 per cent look misplaced, according to most building societies.

The societies said yesterday that their net inflows were still high, allowing them to wait and see how interest rates move.

Roy Gravesstock, assistant general manager of the Halifax, said: "Our strong inflows reflect investor uncertainty. People are opting for the security and certainty of building society accounts."

The industry expects to have taken in about £830 million during December, which is more than enough to meet mortgage demand.

The societies meet on Thursday to discuss interest rates. Mr Gravesstock said: "If base rates fall by 1 to 1.5 per cent, there will be no pressure on us to move. If they do not fall, we would have to watch our inflows carefully but so far we are under no pressure."

He said the thirtieth issue of National Savings Certificates to be launched next Wednesday was not a serious threat.

Mortgage demand is not buoyant, however, and the Halifax believes there is evidence that borrowers have become more sensitive to the price of loans.

'Times' conference

The conference to examine "New Rules in a Changing Securities Market", organized by The Times and the leading chartered accountants Peat Marwick, takes place today at the Inter Continental Hotel in London.

The opening speaker is Richard Lloyd, chief executive and deputy chairman of Hill Samuel. He will be followed by Michael Sayers (Norton, Rose, Butterell & Roche), Robin Hodgson (NASDIM), Martin

Gibbs (Phillips & Drew); Michael Newmarch (Prudential); Peter Lee (Take over Panel); Robin Bradley (Barings Brothers); Ralph Aldwinckle (Linklaters & Paines); Michael Fowle (Peat Marwick); and Darius Hamilton (Fielding, Nourse & Smith).

Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, will address the conference, which will be chaired by Sir John Greaves, senior partner of Peat Marwick, and Kenneth Fleet.

MARKET SUMMARY

Table with columns: STOCK MARKETS. Rows include FT Ind Ord, FT-A All Share, FT Govt Securities, FT-SE 100, Bargains, Datastream USM, New York, Dow Jones, Tokyo, Nikkei Dow, Hong Kong, Hang Seng, Amsterdam, Sydney AO, Frankfurt, Commerzbank, Brussels, General, Paris: CAC, Zurich, SKA General.

Table with columns: MAIN PRICE CHANGES. Rows include RISES: Pauls, Falcon Resources, Biomechanics Int, Indus Fin and Inv, Campari, Breville Eur, Addison Com, Bullough, Unibond Hldgs, Noble and Lund, Riley Leisure, IOC Oil Serv, Bleich Tm, MJI Corp, Parkfield Group, Delny Packag, R. P. Martin.

Table with columns: CURRENCIES. Rows include London: £ \$1.1138 (-0.0102), £ DM 3.5795 (+0.0060), £ Swfr 3.0540 (+0.0175), £ FFf 10.9350 (+0.0150), £ Yen 289.20 (+0.70), £ Index: 71.3 (-0.4). New York: £ \$1.1155, £ DM 3.2115, £ Index: 148.0 (+1.3), ECU £0.822557, SDR £0.863684.

Table with columns: GOLD. Rows include London fixing: an \$301.25pm-\$301.00, closed \$301.50-\$302.00, 27.07.75, New York: \$302.45, Comex (Bates).

Table with columns: FALLS. Rows include CIFE, Acorn Computers, Sanriah Rubber, Metal Sciences, Lon & Overseas Fr, Blackwood Hodge, S. W. Resources, Burco Dean.

Table with columns: INTEREST RATES. Rows include London: Bank Base: 14, 3-month interbank 13 1/2 - 13 3/4, 3-month eligible bills 12 1/2 - 12 3/4, buying rate, US: Prime Rate 10.50, Federal Funds 8 1/4, 3-month Treasury Bills 8.21-8.17, Long bond 103 1/2 - 103 1/4 yield.

SWEDEN HAS MORE INDUSTRIAL ROBOTS PER WORKER THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. VOLVO IS SWEDEN'S GREATEST ROBOT USER.

VOLVO

WALL STREET

Table with columns for company names and stock prices. Includes AMF Inc, Allied Corp, Amstar, etc.

Dow makes early rally

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Shares were recovering and turning mixed earlier yesterday.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 2.45 to 1280.54 after having touched 1271.64 at one stage.

Volume was active with over 25 million shares traded. Declining issues still held a 7-to-5 lead over advancing issues.

Technical analyst Jean Fine at Grant & Co. said the market pullbacks seen on Friday and early yesterday were to be expected.

"Our barometer now signals that 1985 should be a bull year and the obvious course is to remain fully invested."

"However, we are now viciously overbought. Although we may see penetration of the 1,300 resistance level of the Dow Jones industrial average some neutralization of this overbought condition might be necessary before the current upward move continues," the analyst added.

Eastern Air, which is in technical deficit, was down 3/4 to 42. Other airline stocks were mixed with Delta up 3/4 at 42 7/8 and American down 1/2 at 36 1/4.

COMMODITIES

Table of commodity prices including Rubber, Coffee, Cocoa, Sugar, Wheat, etc.

APPOINTMENTS

Table listing appointments for various companies and individuals.

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Table listing investment trusts and their performance.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Table listing financial trusts and their performance.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES

Table showing sterling spot and forward rates.

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

Table showing dollar spot rates for various currencies.

OTHER STERLING RATES

Table showing other sterling rates for various currencies.

COMPANY NEWS

Flexello Castors and Wheels: In its annual statement, the chairman reports that demand is not slackening and the results for the first half of the current year should exceed those for the corresponding period in 1984.

RECENT ISSUES

Accus Banknote Ltd: Accus Banknote Ltd (LSE: ACCU) has announced that it has received a contract to supply banknotes to the Bank of England.

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

Table of London financial futures including Treasury Bond, US Treasury Bond, etc.

CANADIAN PRICES

Table of Canadian prices for various commodities.

WARREN LEIBERFAR

Warren Leibfar has been promoted to president. Elswick Falcon Cycles, Mr Norman Falcon is appointed managing director.

PRICE WATERHOUSE

Price Waterhouse has joined the advisory board. Comprehensive Finance Services (Investment Management) Mr Michael Ingall has been made managing director.

COMPREHENSIVE FINANCE SERVICES

Comprehensive Finance Services (Investment Management) Mr Michael Ingall has been made managing director.

COMSHARE

Comshare Mr Phil Jordan has become European sales director.

LEGAL & GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Legal & General Assurance Society Mr H A Mann is appointed manager (resources) and Mr A G Redshaw is manager (life administration).

AUTHORIZED UNIT TRUSTS

Large table listing authorized unit trusts and their performance.

UNIT TRUSTS

Table listing unit trusts and their performance.

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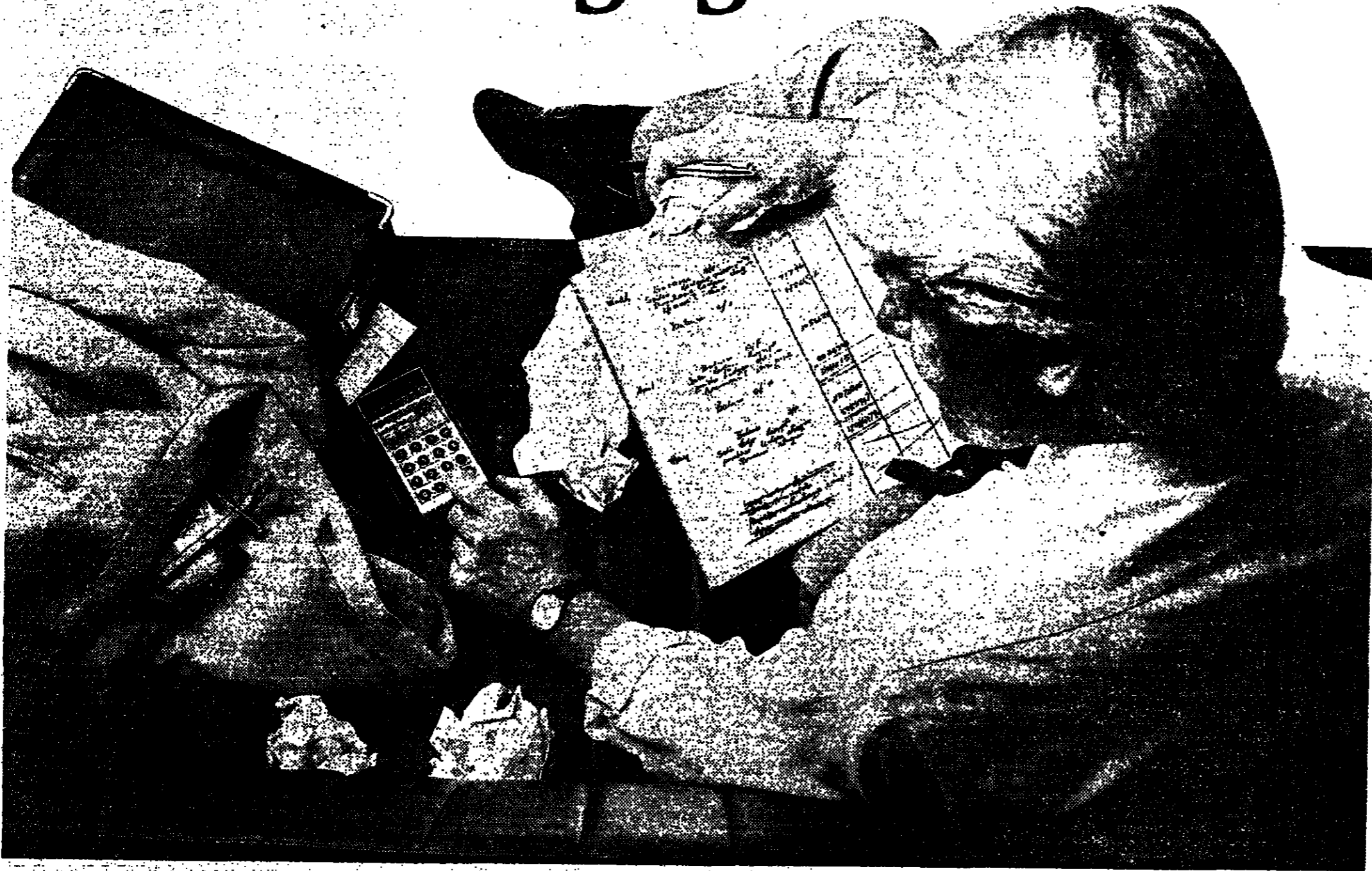
UNIT TRUSTS

Table listing unit trusts and their performance.

UNIT TRUSTS

Table listing unit trusts and their performance.

An accountant balancing the books in the back of a cab between Highgate and Kensington.



How come it's easier to balance the world's most portable, powerful computer than it is to balance any financial ledger you can think of?

Ah well, the world's most portable, powerful computer is the Epson PX-8. It's only 1½ inches deep and no larger than an A4 sheet of paper.

All it weighs is 4lbs or so. (Pick up a couple of bottles of wine to get an idea of how heavy that isn't.)

Now compare that with your average hefty ledger.

More importantly, consider that the Epson PX-8 can do almost anything a desk top computer can do for an Accountant.

That means coping with profit and loss projection, cash flow, balance sheets payroll and all the other things you use a computer for every day.

It can do all that wherever you want it to because it runs on rechargeable batteries (for 20 hours non-stop).

It also runs off the mains at home or in the office.

So if you're working out a complete accounting package for a client, say, you can actually do the job on his premises just by turning up with your PX-8.

Or, if you've already done some work for the business and gone along to present it, having the

An accountant balancing the books on an Epson...



Epson PX-8 with you means you can take care of any questions or alterations to the plan, right there and then.

Like any ordinary micro, the Epson PX-8 handles all your business correspondence, reports, documents and all your record keeping.

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The Epson PX-8's useful as a micro terminal too. Only it's a sight less bulky to have around than the ones you've got now.

Spend £798 (+ VAT) and you can put an Epson PX-8 in your briefcase. It comes complete with all the software you need to do everything we've described.

Look around. Nothing like it exists for that kind of money.

Should you be stuck in a traffic jam in the Cromwell Road or wherever right now, use the time profitably.

Keep your eyes open for a phone box, then ring 01-200 0200 and ask for more information on the Epson PX-8 portable computer and details of where you can buy one.

EPSON

It's the only way to work.

... in the back of a cab between Highgate and Kensington.

FOOTBALL: REPUBLIC OF IRELAND PREPARE TO TAKE ON WORLD CUP HOLDERS



Italian job: the Republic welcome back Waddock (left), and give a chance to Bommer (centre) and Byrne, a new cap

Hand signals need to perform as unit

From Eamon Dunphy, Dublin
These are hard times for the Republic's players but little international football. After only three games in their World Cup qualifying group...

Robson is back in training

Bryan Robson did some light training with Manchester United yesterday for the first time since he dislocated a shoulder three weeks ago...

Bayern squeak back with a rusty draw

The Bundesliga resumed with Bayern Munich, the leaders, looking decidedly rusty. They could only draw 3-3 at home to an Arsenal side who have not won since October...

ICE SKATING: EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Barber and Slater mastering an art of endless circles

From John Hennessy, Göteborg
Jimmy Young, mentor of Karen Barber and Nicky Slater, commented here yesterday on the improvement his couple have made since winning the British ice dance championship in November...

BASKETBALL Irish drops England a reminder

By Nicholas Harling
If Kingsford Kingston believe that the league title is theirs for the taking, the English team will be disappointed...

SNOOKER Players on charge

By Sydney Friskin
Jimmy White and Alex Higgins, two of the world's most exciting players, will appear before the board of the World Professional Billiards and Snooker Association (WPBSA) at their next meeting on March 7...

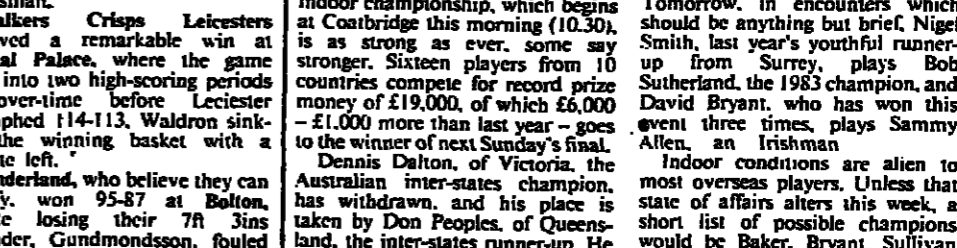
Prince Rainier launches sports complex with a difference

Monaco (Reuters) - Where once they might have had to walk on water, now they slide into a tackle above a thousand cars. Monaco, the French first division side, can claim the rare distinction of playing their matches in a new stadium on land reclaimed from the sea...

Why the footballers of Monaco are riding the crest of a wave

is also the month earmarked for an eight-day swimming meeting, while a stadium official said a world-class squash tournament would be held in March...

Question of conduct: White (left) and Higgins



Not so brief encounters

By Gordon Allan
The field for the Embassy world indoor championship, which begins at Coakbridge this morning (10.30), is as strong as ever, some say stronger. Sixteen players from 10 countries compete for record prize money of £19,000...

FOR THE RECORD

Table with multiple columns listing sports records, including Football, Tennis, Ice Hockey, Basketball, Volleyball, and Boxing. It includes names of athletes and their respective achievements.

Fisher's prize is Frickley

Fisher Athletic, who surprisingly beat Leeds United in the second round of the FA Trophy on Saturday, will play Frickley Athletic in the third round. The tie will be played on Fisher's artificial pitch and the doctored club will again use the grandstand they borrowed for last month's FA Cup tie against Bristol City.

Fashanu not for loan

Oxford United, the second division leaders, have failed to sign Justin Fashanu, the Nottingham Forest forward, as a replacement for Billy Hamilton, who is recovering from a hamstring operation. Jim Smith, the Oxford manager, said: "I wanted Fashanu initially on loan but Nottingham, who value the player at £125,000, want to sell him immediately."

Mick Saxby, who has served a two-match suspension, will return for his home match with Oldham tonight.

● Tony Woodcock, who walked out on Arsenal after being dropped last Saturday, trained with his teammates today. He also spoke with the club manager, Don Howe. Woodcock left Highbury 90 minutes before the start of the match against Coventry after learning that he had been left out of the team. Arsenal won 2-1. ● Everton, the League leaders, have taken on Mike Lipponen, a Finnish international forward, for a trial period.

European League results

Table showing results from the European League, including matches between teams like Borussia Dortmund, FC Barcelona, and others, with scores and goalscorers.

McGuigan may have to wait for title chance

By Srikumar Sen
Barry McGuigan, the British and European featherweight champion, who was hoping for a world title bout in the near future, may have to wait until the autumn to meet Eusebio Pedraza, of Panama, the World Boxing Association (WBA) champion, or Azumah Nelson, the World Boxing Council (WBC) champion.

CRICKET: SAFETY FIRST AS GOWER LEADS SURVIVAL RUN

England put up shutters to avoid follow-on and sight series victory

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Kanpur

England put their faith in all-out defence as the best way to save the fifth Test match here yesterday, and in doing so they built up some degree of trouble for themselves. After starting at 163 for one, needing 353 to save the follow-on, they had declined by tea to 294 for six. But Gower, who had made only 57 runs in the series until now, pulled them through, with the help of Edmonds, so that today's events are likely to be of little more than academic interest. As the close last night England were 373 for six, still 180 behind.

Kapil Dev, trapped Robinson

Nothing gives a better idea of the extent to which England concentrated on survival than the fact that Gatting, whose inclination is to try and hit the cover off every ball, batted 56 overs for 62. He simply stuck out his jaw, thrust his front foot forward, head well over the ball and presented the most solid of fronts. As an extreme application it was notable though even an hour of his natural game might have been just as effective.

England had two things on their minds - the low bounce of the ball (this accounted for Robinson) and the follow-on. They thought of little else. India, for their part, believed that their best chance lay in plugging away with an old ball. When they took a new one, only two overs of the day were left and 167 overs had been bowled with the original "prune". There were, of course, technical reasons for this. The spinners thought that the softer the ball the harder it would be for the batsmen to get away. It would also mean that bowlers themselves would purchase and might have a better chance of sending under the bat than a newer one with more bounce in it.

McDermott set for return

Sydney (Reuters) - Craig McDermott, the Queensland fast bowler, had recovered from a viral infection and will return to the Australian team for the first of the World Series Cup finals against West Indies at the Sydney Cricket Ground tomorrow.

Close leads new election move

Yorkshire's club committee were yesterday advised of a "sad saga of bad management" in a circular to all members from Yorkshire Cricket. Devoted to the game for decades, Close, the former county captain.



Back in flight: Gower square-cuts Shastri

rather too straight from Gopal and survived a close call for leg-before. While drinks were being taken he forgot to change his gloves, and he had just signalled for a dry pair when he drove the first ball after the resumption back to the stumps. With only two runs added, Cowdrey tickled Gopal to Kirmani, who took a lowish leg-side catch. Then, eight runs after that, Dowton, pushing forward to Gopal, was bowled.

India: First innings 583 for eight dec (N. Azharsingh 122, D. B. Viswanath 137, K. Viswanath 104)

- ENGLAND: First innings
G. G. Turner 10 (25)
D. G. G. Turner 10 (25)
D. G. G. Turner 10 (25)

Close leads new election move

Yorkshire's club committee were yesterday advised of a "sad saga of bad management" in a circular to all members from Yorkshire Cricket. Devoted to the game for decades, Close, the former county captain.

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Hess rediscovers flowing style to win combined title

Bormio, Italy (Agence) - Erika Hess of Switzerland, made a comeback yesterday, sking two superb runs like in the old days.

The 22-year-old holder of the overall World Cup, without a race victory this season, rediscovered the flowing style which has won her so many slaloms in the past to seize the gold medal today.

Joint sixth after Thursday's downhill half of the event, Hess had a clearly more graceful silver medal by placing fifth in the slalom.

Tamara McKinney, of the United States, the 1983 overall World Cup champion, was third in the slalom and second in the giant slalom.

Miss Hess punched the air in delight and satisfaction after her second confirmed her victory. "I was only trying to do well in the slalom and was not thinking of the combined, but after the first run I realized it could be my day," she said.

Through the demanding courses and hard snow had suited her today. "I must really look back a long way to find myself skiing so well twice in a row."

Rusinek in with a shout as Lundgren bows out

Peter Lundgren, who won the first two events on the LTA satellite circuit, went out in the opening round of the third at Telford yesterday to Lior Rusinek of America, 7-5, 7-6, 3.

The Swede was out of sorts and against an opponent for whom he had no great affection. He found it difficult to get charged up for the occasion, and when at last he found some fire, he was fading.

Stuart Bale, whose backing cough has become almost an integral part of his game, swept past Fredrik Rosequist of Sweden, 6-2, 6-1 and now meets Jason Goodson, who was out of sorts for the first time.

Yannick Noah, the former French Open champion, is to donate his winning prize from the United States national indoor championship to the fund for drought victims in Ethiopia and Sudan. Noah, who was beaten 6-1, 6-0 by Sweden's Stefan Edberg in the final on Sunday, won \$22,500.

Girardelli will sign citizenship pledge

Schwarzenbach (AP) - Marc Girardelli, the Austrian-born World Cup star, said yesterday that he would reluctantly sign a pledge to go through with proceedings for his Luxembourg citizenship and take part in the current World Alpine skiing championships at Bormio.

Girardelli has applied for Luxembourg citizenship to comply with an International Ski Federation rule that a skier has to be a citizen of the country that enters him in the world championship. The FIS want a letter from Girardelli confirming that he has signed his citizenship application and that he intends to continue to pursue Luxembourg citizenship at the end of the championships.

He and his father, Helmut Girardelli, refused to sign such a letter until the FIS insisted on it before permitting him to compete in the races at Bormio.

"In my opinion such a promise is completely senseless," the skier said at his father's hotel near here. "I plan to take part in other world championships and in the Olympics. So why the need for such a formal statutory statement? But since they insist, I'll have to give that signature. There is little I can do."

Girardelli will submit his pledge tomorrow with his entries for the giant slalom on Thursday and the slalom three days later. In the World Cup he leads the overall standings as well as the slalom and giant slalom.

SNOW REPORTS

Table with columns: Location, Depth (cm), State, Weather, Temp (°C)

VACATING: The Cape Town maxi yacht, Apple Mackintosh, crossed the finish-line at Punta Del Este, yesterday in record time, well ahead of closest rival Momentum Life in the Cape to Uruguay yacht race. Apple Mackintosh broke the 1982 record of 22 days and eight hours, by the narrow margin of one hour and 44 minutes.

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Law Report February 5 1985 House of Lords

Revenue criticized for not using counsel in £4m case

The commissioners had found no facts that the shares and debts had been acquired by trading stock. The Revenue could only succeed on appeal if they could show that the commissioners had committed an error of law or, pursuant to the Inland Revenue's decision in Edwards v Bairstow (1956) AC 14 that no person property instructed in the law or acting judicially could have reached the commissioners' determination. The Revenue had handpicked themselves by omitting to instruct counsel to appear before the commissioners. A similar mistake had been made in Coates v Arnold Properties Ltd (The Times November 27, 1983; [1984] 1 WLR 1328).

Counting employees

Capron v Capron. Where an employer was an individual, the "person" by whom an employee was employed for the purposes of the definition of "employer" in section 153(1) of the Employment Protection (Consolidation) Act 1978 could include not only that individual in his capacity as sole proprietor of a business, but also that same individual in another capacity, namely that of partner in another business.

Limit to extending validity of writ

Portico Housing Association v Brian Moorehead and Partners. Before Lord Justice Stephenson and Lord Justice Robert Goff [Judgment delivered January 25]. A writ was valid for 12 months and it was only in really exceptional cases that the effective start of litigation should be further delayed beyond that period.

Rearresting a ship

The Arctic Star. The justification for the general rule that once a vessel has been arrested and released on bail it would not be rearrested for the same offence (The Kalamitza (1851) 15 Jurist 585) was based upon the need to avoid oppression and vexation and accordingly was subject to exception where that need arose.

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MARTIN - On 1st February 1985...

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Entertainments
THEATRES
also on page 27
RAYNOR REVIEWS
ROYAL COURT

